The Literary Digest

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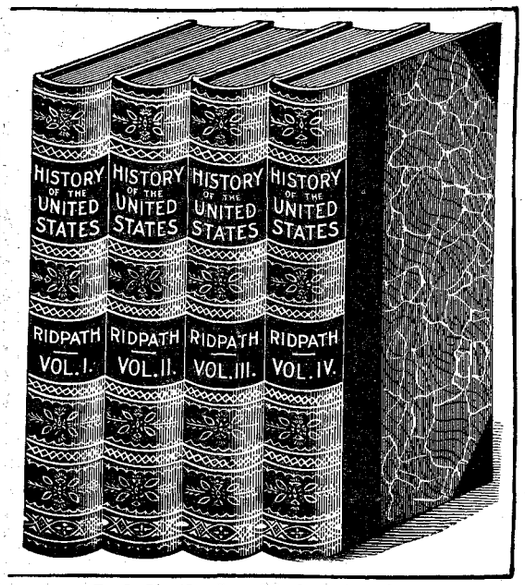

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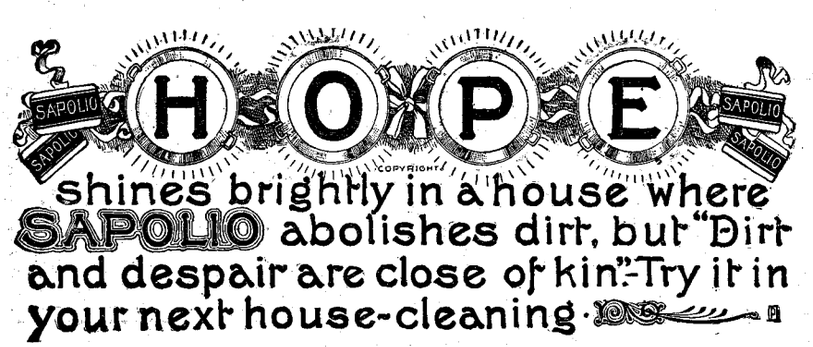

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE ACCORD BETWEEN RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

A NEW act in the Chinese drama is opened by Russia's proposal to withdraw her minister and her troops from Peking to Tien-Tsin, and America's assent thereto. The proposal from Russia comes as a surprise, for the impression has been created by the cables that Russia was likely to be the last to consent to a return to the *status quo ante bellum.* Russia's intentions are made manifest in two communications received by our Government through the Russian chargé in Washington. The first related to the report that the admirals of the allied fleet at Shanghai agreed to interdict Li Hung Chang from all communication with his own Government. Russia objected to such a proceeding on the ground that Li Hung Chang must communicate with his own Government in order to act as its plenipotentiary. Our Government, in reply, assents to Russia's view and states that our own admiral has refused to join in the proposed interdiction. This position on our part, so London newspaper correspondents report, has caused "bitter chagrin" in England and "dumbfounded" the British press, who take the view that Li Hung Chang is playing Russia's game. The second and more important communication from Russia is in oral form, and is also given publicity by our Government. It is to the effect that the object for which the allied forces had entered Peking was the relief of the legations, and that object having been accomplished, and the Chinese Government having itself left Peking, Russia has directed her minister there to retire from Peking, and will order her troops to withdraw. The occupation of Newchwang by Russian troops is declared to be for military purposes, incidental to the defense of the Russian border, and as soon as order is restored the troops will retire if action of the other powers be no obstacle thereto.

The reply made by the United States is a carefully studied reply, but in the main it accords with Russia's announced plan. It restates the objects of the advance upon Peking as set forth in Secretary Hay's note of July 3, some of which objects are not yet achieved, tho the "immediate object" has been. In the view of our Government these objects can best be attained "by the joint occupation of Peking under a definite understanding between the powers until the Chinese Government shall have been reestablished." The reply then proceeds:

"We consider, however, that a continued occupation of Peking would be ineffective to produce the desired result, unless all the powers unite therein with entire harmony of purpose. Any power which determines to withdraw its troops from Peking will necessarily proceed thereafter to protect its interests in China by its own method, and we think that this would make a general withdrawal expedient. As to the time and manner of withdrawal, we think that, in view of the imperfect knowledge of the military situation resulting from the interruptions of telegraphic communication, the several military commanders at Peking should be instructed to confer and agree together upon the withdrawal as a concerted movement, as they agreed upon the advance.

"The result of these considerations is that unless there is such a general expression by the powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the Government of Russia, and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation, we shall give instructions to the commander of the American forces in China to withdraw our troops from Peking after due conference with the other commanders as to the time and manner of withdrawal."

The reply says nothing about ordering our minister to leave China, and speaks of withdrawing our troops "from Peking," not from China, which is possibly another divergence from Russia's plan.

Another interesting development was an interview in the New York *Times* (August 27) with Prince Hespere Onkhtomsky, editor of the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, and, as special imperial commissioner of the Czar, now on his way to China. He makes a rather bitter attack upon Germany, saying:

"But the German influence is very great in China, and I must say it is a very bad influence, for the Germans have not much to risk there and everything to gain. They began by taking the bay of Kiao-Chou and threatening China. I was last in Peking in 1897 on a special political mission, when I brought letters to the Emperor of China. The Chinese were so peaceful, and they told us, 'We know we must progress, but if you push us too much harsh things will happen.' The taking of the bay of Kiao-Chou was one of the acutest movements. Li Hung Chang told me the greatest disasters would follow if they did not cease. He said: 'If you destroy our Government as the Germans do, the Government will not be able to hold in check the people.' They object much to the visit of the Prince of Prussia. We were told it was destroying the whole court etiquette. The Chinese don't want to show their Emperor in public, and in general the Chinese have been badly insulted by the Germans since November, 1897."

The American press place different constructions upon our reply to Russia, some treating it as a failure to acquiesce and others as a virtual acquiescence in the Russian program:

Demand for Reparation Not Abandoned.—"In this there is no abatement of the stern determination of the United States that justice must be meted out to the guilty and full reparation made for the violation of treaty rights, arson, outrage, murder, and the destruction of property. The United States has not changed a whit in this, but it is not engaged in a war of reprisals, looking to possible territorial acquisitions, and hence can afford to leave to the negotiations to come the securing of such

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reparations for the past and pledges as to the future as the high crimes and misdemeanors demand. Profiting by the mistakes of the past, this Government will unquestionably insist on such conditions being set down as the fundamental facts of China's diplomatic relations in the future as will prevent any such misrepresentations of the real status of the powers as has proved so fatal in the past. All these matters, however, can only be adequately treated by high commissioners, and it is to advance the preliminaries to a successful negotiation that the United States takes the step now proposed."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Russia is Disingenuous.—"Russia stands on a different footing from the other powers. She has what she wants, and they have yet to get what they want. It is logical for her to regard everything as settled except the peace negotiations, because while the attention of the other powers has been mainly directed to the relief of the legations, she has been mainly devoting her energies to the conquest and subjection of Manchuria—a very large part of the empire of China. Of course, if she is willing to release her hold on Manchuria, it must be conceded that she is displaying an unselfishness extraordinary in any power, but especially in Russia. No one believes this, however. She has an army in that province variously estimated at from 100,000 to 250,000 men, and she is constantly adding to it. She has fought

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN—ONE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

battle after battle with the Chinese, and is now said to be dragooning them in the most frightful fashion. She took advantage of the storm in China to do all of this, and no intelligent person will for a moment believe that she proposes to surrender her advantages."—*Baltimore Sun.*

But One Objection to Retreat.—"The one objection to a withdrawal from Peking is that it will be misrepresented to the Chinese and regarded as a retreat. But that misrepresentation will be made whenever the troops are withdrawn, and it does not matter when it is made. . . . It is not possible, however, to overcome these delusions except by such destruction of property and slaughter of people as no civilized nation would countenance. It is an excellent program to withdraw the troops from Peking to the coast, where ample protection can be given to foreigners and native Christians. Then the panic-stricken imperial court can get together again, and, acting under the advice of Li Hung Chang and the Southern viceroys, can patch up a treaty of peace. Something of this kind will have to be done some time, and the sooner it is done the better, for there will be danger of starting up a real war as long as the armed forces of the allies remain on Chinese soil."—*Philadelphta Ledger.*

The World Will Breathe Easier.—"That end accomplished, the next greatest danger was lest the conquerors should quarrel among themselves. There were so many questions involved, and so many interests at stake, and so many persons to be consulted, far from the scene of action, that every hour's delay carried with it the possibility of conflicting aims to be followed by hostile action. The chapter of accidents began to run as soon as the original object of the allies was accomplished. The whole world will breathe freer when it is known that the homeward march has begun, without any token of ill-will among the five powers who joined together in the arduous but necessary task of rescuing embassies at Peking."—*New York Evening Post.*

SECRETARY GAGE ON FREE SILVER.

IN a recent interview, the Secretary of the Treasury stated his views as to the probable effect that Bryan's election would have on our national currency. He said in part:

"There is no doubt Mr. Bryan could order his Secretary of the Treasury to make payment in silver of all of the public debt payable in coin, and for all current disbursements of the Government as well, which amount to from a million and a half to a million and three-quarters dollars per day. . . . The Treasury at the present time is very firmly established upon a gold standard. including the reserve of $150,000,000 held against the legal-tender notes, the Government owns and controls over $220,000,000 in gold coin and bullion, while it owns and controls only about $16,000,000 in silver, the rest of the silver being out in circulation among the people, either in the form of silver certificates or silver coin.

"But the announcement by the Treasury Department of its purpose to pay silver in settlement of all interest on the public debt not specially payable in gold, and to make its daily disbursements to its creditors in silver, would stop the inflow of gold, or at least very largely diminish payments in gold, and correspondingly increase payments into the Treasury of silver and silver certificates. It therefore might be anticipated that with a good deal of perverse ingenuity the time would come at no distant day when all the revenues of the Government would be paid to it in silver dollars or silver certificates, and all disbursements made by it would be made in silver dollars or silver certificates. There would thus be established a circuit of silver out of the Treasury into the hands of the people, from the people into the banks, from the banks into the Custom House and into the hands of collectors of internal revenue."

Continuing, Secretary Gage asserted that under such conditions as he described the Government would be practically on a silver basis, and that the credit of the country would be seriously affected thereby. He maintained that a sense of popular insecurity would ensue; outstanding greenbacks would be presented at the Treasury for redemption in gold, and the gold reserve of $150,000,000 would soon be exhausted. "The effect would be deplorable," he declared. "Commercial dulness would succeed the present commercial activity, and we would again witness that industrial paralysis which characterized the years 1893 and 1896, when the question of what was to be the standard agitated the public mind."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) believes that in case of Bryan's election "Secretary Gage's apprehensions would doubtless be quickly realized," and adds:

"Four years ago Mr. Bryan declared: 'If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing or that it must be maintained, I want him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in the country longer than I am able to get rid of it.' Congress has passed an act confirming and strengthening the gold standard since Mr. Bryan gave expression to his purpose to destroy it, but Secretary Gage—a most competent authority—shows that it is still easily possible for a Populist free-silver President to destroy the credit of the Government and bring us of necessity to a silver basis. . . . Those who want a silver-based currency should vote for Bryan. Those who do not sin against light in giving Bryan the smallest measure of support."

The Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.) advises all doubtful voters to study carefully "Secretary Gage's warning," declaring that silver is still in reality the paramount issue, and that anti-impe-

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rialists should think twice before casting their votes for a policy that would mean "widespread ruin and desolation to the people of this country." The Columbus *Evening Dispatch* (Ind.) thinks that Secretary Gage's declaration will have the effect of renewing the fight on the Republican side against the silver plank in the Democratic platform. The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), however, considers the interview "injudicious," for the reason that tho it was intended to be an argument against Bryan's election, "it is chiefly an indictment of the United States Senate." If

WILLIE: "Um-m, I can't comb it out. Well, I'll wear my hat until after election." —*The San Francisco Chronicle.*

Bryan could bring the United States to a silver basis merely by instructing his Secretary of the Treasury to pay out silver, maintains this paper, "the blame should fall largely on the United States Senate, which refused to accept the House bill providing for general gold payments." It continues:

"If the Treasury were to start to-day to make silver payments generally, it would pay out all its available silver dollars (now in the Treasury) in about two weeks. The stock of money in circulation in the United States exceeds $2,000,000,000. The available supply of silver dollars in the Treasury (outside of outstanding silver certificates) is generally in the neighborhood of $20,000,000. Does Mr. Gage honestly believe that silver payments by the Treasury, constituting but 1 per cent. of all the money in circulation, would upset the whole financial system throughout the United States?"

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) declares that Secretary Gage's statement puts Bryan in an awkward predicament, for the reason that he can not reply to it without offending either the Gold Democrats or the free-silver advocates. Mr. Bryan himself, when approached on this question, refused to be interviewed. The New York *Journal* (Dem.) asserts that the "alleged danger" predicted by Secretary Gage is simply a "bogy." It continues:

"Nobody who really understands the bimetallic theory can honestly believe that a convinced bimetalist like Mr. Bryan would go out of his way to force our little stock of token silver dollars upon the public creditors. Such a proceeding would in no way advance the cause of bimetalism, nor could it disturb the gold standard any more than it does in France. In the absence of a free-coinage law Mr. Bryan will let the currency alone and devote himself to the more practical problems of restoring the republic and curbing the trusts."

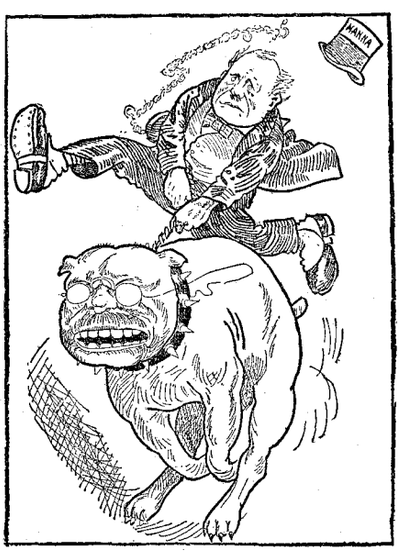
Carl Schurz, in an open letter to Secretary Gage, intimates that the Secretary is sounding a false note of alarm and disquieting business circles unnecessarily for political purposes; and, he adds: "I hardly need to say to you that the spreading of false alarms of this kind is a very questionable and responsible thing for anybody, and especially for a Secretary of the Treasury." The Secretary's alarm is false, says Mr. Schurz, because "whoever may be elected President on November 6, there will be another session of Congress before he will take office on March 4, 1901. The Republicans will have strong majorities in both houses of that Congress. The Executive, too, will be in their hands. They will, therefore, be able to make such laws as they please. They will thus have full power and ample opportunity before the inauguration of the next President to pass any legislation required to make it utterly impossible for any President to break down the gold standard in the way you, Mr. Secretary, describe in your interview."

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT AN HIS CRITICS.

SINCE Governor Roosevelt became the Republican nominee for Vice-President he has been subjected by his opponents to such merciless ridicule and criticism as seldom falls to the lot of even a political candidate. The ire of the Democrats was aroused in particular by the governor's speech in St. Paul several weeks ago, which still continues to be the subject of discussion in the press and on the platform. In that speech Governor Roosevelt said that the Bryan policy in the Philippines would mean surrendering the islands to the "precise analogs" of Boxers and savage Apaches. He further declared:

"Study the Kansas City platform and you can not help realizing that their policy is a policy of infamy. They stand for lawlessness and disorder, for dishonesty and dishonor, for license and disaster at home, and cowardly shrinking from duty abroad."

This latter statement has been given great notoriety by the Democratic press, which construes it to mean that "all Democrats" are thus characterized. Governor Roosevelt has not denied he made this statement, but he says that it referred only to the "makers and sponsors" of the Kansas City platform, and that in his speech he explicitly drew the line "between the men who support and ask support for the Kansas City platform and all other citizens, whether Democrats or Republicans."



MARK LEADING TEDDY. —*The Chicago News.*

Governor Roosevelt's speech, as well as his later explanation, have been vigorously denounced by ex-Governor Altgeld and the Hon. Charles A. Towne. Mr. Altgeld, in his address to the Ohio Democratic clubs, made a particularly fierce attack on the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate. The St. Paul speech, he declared, "had not, from beginning to end, a single argument or a single accurate historical reference; it was a speech made of invective, misrepresentations, and vituperation." Of the characterization of the Democrats which it contained, he said: "Is this the language of a sincere and discreet man, and therefore worthy of notice, or is it the hysterical rant of a political

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mountebank, and therefore to be treated with contempt?" In language almost as emphatic, Mr. Towne said in a speech in Duluth last week:

"The world is accustomed to inconsistencies from Mr. Roosevelt. It has long looked upon him as a predestined and incorrigible eccentric. It has given up attempting to explain him or to reconcile him with himself. It is quite impossible, whether it would be worth while otherwise or not, to make an entirely satisfactory diagnosis of a civil-service reformer in partnership with Thomas C. Platt; a citizen soldier who ridicules the volunteer; a leader in battle who finds glory from being rescued from an ambush; a hero who boasts of shooting a fleeing foe in the back; a candidate who plays and poses to delegates and galleries to obtain a nomination that he does not want; a gentleman who charges 6,500,000 of his fellow countrymen with lawlessness, dishonesty, and cowardice; a statesman who, mounted on a hobby, rides roughly at grave questions in economics and politics swinging his partizan lariat and yelling like an intellectual Comanche."

Governor Roosevelt's speech has even drawn a remonstrance from a Filipino. Sixto Lopez, who was formerly secretary to the Filipino Commission in Washington, and is now in London, recently addressed to the governor an open letter (printed in the

NURSE HANNA: "My, what a difference there is in children!"
—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

New York *Herald*) protesting against the statements in reference to the Filipino war. Señor Lopez asserts that the description of the Filipinos was unjust and unfair, and calls upon the governor to "prove his charges." He continues:

"You declare that if the Filipinos had gained control 'the streets of Manila would have witnessed such scenes as those of the streets of Peking.'

"Fortunately, I can prove that you are wrong. The city of Iloilo was a 'precise analog' to Manila. It contained a large foreign population and a Spanish garrison. The city was besieged and finally capitulated to Aguinaldo's troops. It was under his absolute control for a considerable time.

"There was no massacre, no looting; not even petty lawlessness. On the contrary, life and property were efficiently protected, and both the foreign and native inhabitants admit that the city had never been better governed and policed. Under similar circumstances, what would the Boxers have done?"

Governor Roosevelt's cause is championed by most of the Republican papers, which aver that his language was perfectly justifiable and needs "no explanation." The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) declares that the pictures drawn by Altgeld and Towne "resemble the real Roosevelt just to the same extent that the Hanna of Democratic cartoons in his dollar-mark check resembles the real Hanna." The New York *Sun* thinks that Governor Roosevelt's statements regarding the Filipinos were true, for the insurgents "declared openly their intention of killing every Spaniard in the city of Manila." *Harper's Weekly* (New York) regrets that the governor "thought it necessary to make any explanation at all in the matter," since his attack was clearly an attack upon the Kansas City platform, "which is no more Democratic than the platform of an anarchist convention would be." The Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.) believes that Governor Roosevelt's growing popularity is its own answer to such partizan abuse and "augurs well for the success of the principles he advocates with so much vigor and consistency."

IS SOCIALISM AN ELEMENT OF "BRYANISM"?

MR. BRYAN is frequently described as a "Socialist" by his opponents, and it is widely assumed that the political forces under his leadership show a strong tendency in the direction of Socialism. That such classification is decidedly inaccurate is held by a fellow townsman of Bryan's, Mr. Albert Watkins, who writes on this subject in *The Arena* (September). "What is erroneously and insidiously called Socialism in the Populist and Democratic parties," he says, "is a popular determination to do away with the inequitable and oppressive industrial advantage held by corporate combinations of capital." He maintains that none of the demands even of the Populists may fairly be termed "Socialistic," unless it be that for public ownership of railways and other natural monopolies. Moreover, government ownership of railroads is advocated largely by "farmers and owners of their farms, with an anti-Socialist end in view," who believe that public ownership will lower freight rates and thus enable them to perpetuate successful private ownership of their farms. Mr. Watkins continues:

"The Populists, who favor public ownership of railways, are chiefly confined to the distinctively agricultural States, and are in the main practical farmers. There are very few Socialists in these States. In 1892, when the Populists had their most radical platform, the Socialist candidate for President received 21,191 votes; and they were all cast in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, where Populism has never been able to get a foothold. In 1896 the Socialist candidate for President received 36,416 votes. Of these, Connecticut furnished 1,227, Illinois 1,147, Massachusetts 4,548, New Jersey 3,985, and New York 17,677; and all of these States gave overwhelming majorities against Bryan, the Populist candidate. In Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Texas, all of which went strongly for Bryan, only 172 Socialist votes are recorded. Mr. Bryan was nominated by both Populists and Democrats, but their platform contained no Socialist declarations. The Socialist platform of that year defined Socialism—what is now meant by the word—in its demand for 'redistribution of the land and of all means of production, transportation, and distribution to the people as a collective body.' It seems to me that it is essential to a rational discussion of present political conditions to keep this distinction in mind. The real Socialists were the first in the field this year, with a candidate of their own kind for President; and they fiercely and truthfully denounced Mr. Bryan as an individualist."

Mr. Watkins states that Mr. Bryan, so far from being a Socialist, is a "positive anti-Socialist." The Democratic leader has given no sign that he even favors public ownership of railroads, and has put himself on record as being opposed to the whole theory of collectivism. Mr. Watkins says:

"If favoring municipal ownership of the so-called natural monopolies is to be called Socialistic, then Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, notably, and the leading men of all England must be called Socialists, and the great municipalities of England are Socialistic. And so if a considerable demand for state ownership of railways in this country is Socialistic, then the governments of the principal countries of continental Europe have long been Socialistic. If the Democratic demand for a graded income tax makes Socialists of Democrats, then Mr. Gladstone and Beaconsfield were, and Salisbury is Socialistic. . . . . .

"Whatever may be said of Mr. Bryan's audacious opportunism, of the facility with which he catches political sentiment of

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the hour and turns it to his own account, yet he undoubtedly retains the traditional or instinctive spirit of individualism inherited from a Democratic ancestry; and this quality still inheres in the Democratic Party in the main. . . . The great body of Mr. Bryan's supporters—the farmers of the West and South—have no thought of instituting or advancing Socialism. On the contrary, they are in a campaign for overcoming obstacles to competition and individualism in all the ordinary industrial pursuits."

Socialism proper, says this writer further, is "a millennial ideality," and is not likely to be a great power in the United States for many years to come:

"In this country the obstructive character of our complicated lawmaking machinery, the all but controlling power over legislation of capitalistic combinations, and above all the inherent conservatism and individualism of the people, stand in the way of radical or Socialistic legislation. It will be impossible for Socialism to dominate or greatly influence legislation under our bi-party system. It will have to wait until its partizans become numerous enough to form an influential group in the national legislature, as under the German parliamentary system."

The position taken by Mr. Watkins in relation to Bryan and Socialism is in harmony with that of the Socialists themselves. In the Socialist press, Bryan's attitude toward Social questions is quite as severely criticized as Mr. McKinley's. The New York *Daily People* (organ of the Socialist Labor Party) says:

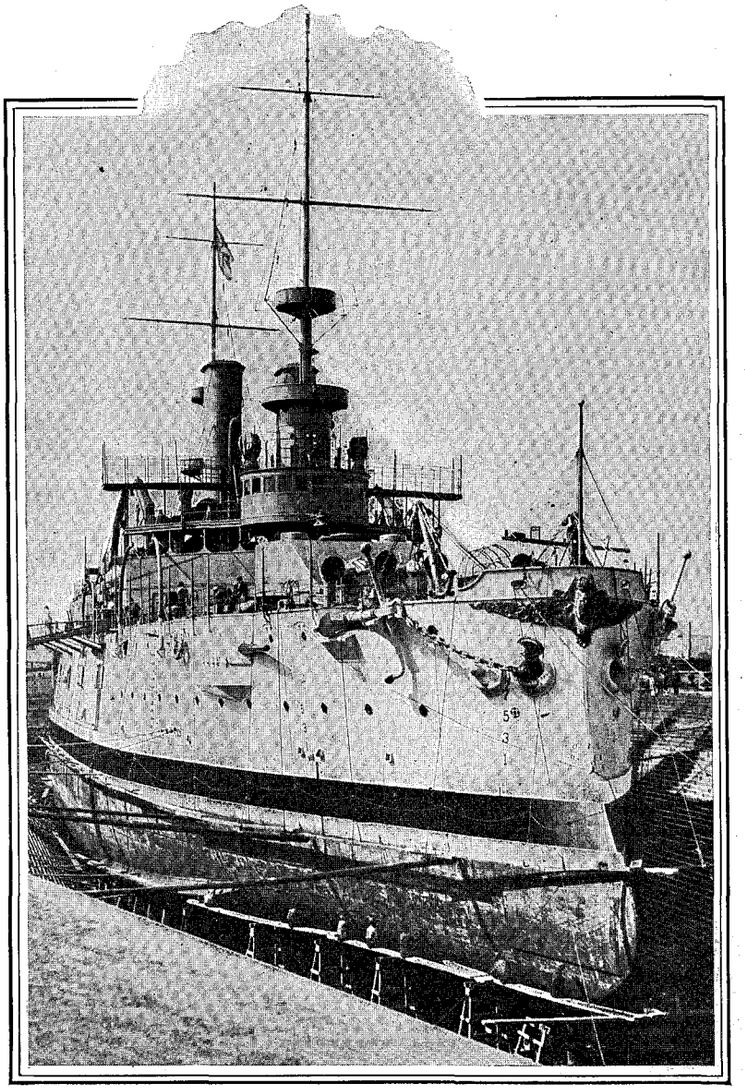
"The Kansas City convention, dominated by trust magnates, such as Clark of Montana, the second richest monopolist in America, James K. Jones of the Cotton Bale Trust, Dick Croker of the Ice Trust, and others of that ilk, declares in effect that the trust must be smashed. Between the Democratic and Populist position on this question there is an irreconcilable contradiction. And yet Bryan accepts a nomination from both parties."

The Haverhill *Social Democrat* affirms that Bryan's attitude toward the trusts is like the attitude of the man who attempts to destroy labor-saving machinery. "The trusts will not be destroyed," it says, "but will become the property of the whole people, who will operate them for their benefit." *The Worker's Call* (Chicago) declares that Bryan and McKinley are alike the enemies of the real interests of the workers, and that the workingman who votes for either, instead of for Debs, is "a traitor to his class."

THE NEW BATTLE-SHIP "ALABAMA."

THE official trial of the battle-ship *Alabama*, built by the Cramps, of Philadelphia, for the United States Government, took place August 28 off the Massachusetts coast, and proves her to be one of the fastest war-ships of the world. The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says of her record on this trial trip:

"Built under contract specifications which required her to show an average of sixteen knots for four consecutive hours, the *Alabama* attained an average slightly exceeding seventeen knots. In covering a portion of her course between six and seven nautical miles in length she is said to have maintained a speed of over eighteen knots. All accounts agree in stating that the vessel was not pushed to her utmost speed at any time. Inasmuch as the old practise of offering a substantial bonus for increased swiftness has been dropped, there was no special inducement to do this. It seems probable, therefore, that when her machinery is thoroughly 'shaken down' by use, the *Alabama* will be able to beat any battle-ship in the American navy in a race."



THE "ALABAMA" IN DRY DOCK.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* adds:

"In addition to this display of speed the *Alabama* showed that her builders had combined stability under heavy steam pressure with a handiness not by any means usual in ships of a displacement and an armament as great as hers. The horse-power developed was 11,500. Whether the *Alabama's* sister ship, the *Wisconsin*, built at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco, can do as well as her Eastern counterpart is a question soon to be settled; that she will do better is not easily conceivable.

"Our naval constructors have preserved in the *Alabama* certain features which have been abandoned by foreign builders, such as a turret battery of thirteen-inch guns and extremely heavy armoring; on the other hand, they have adopted the European idea of carrying no rapid-fire guns of a larger caliber than six inches. In comparison with the best types of foreign-built battle-ships the *Alabama* will have the advantage in the matter of armor and armament, altho in the latter respect the difference is perhaps too slight to be taken into account. So far as speed is concerned, the foreign navies hold ships with records quite as good as that of the *Alabama*. . . . But in ability to give and take hard knocks, none of these ships should prove superior and few should prove as good as the sturdy craft which yesterday raced over the ocean course outside of Cape Ann."

Concerning the historical associations recalled by the launch-

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ing of the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*, the New Orleans *Picayune* says:

"The completion and addition to the navy at about the same time of two monster battle-ships possessing such historic names should not be overlooked. Altho it is true that the *Alabama* is so named as a compliment to the State of Alabama, it will be difficult to dissociate in the public mind all connection between her position on the navy list and the memory of that former *Alabama* which won a place in history which can never be effaced. The memorable combat off Cherbourg between the former *Kearsarge* and the Confederate cruiser *Alabama* was one of the most memorable naval fights of modern times. Brave American seamen fought both ships, and the gallantry of both crews is now the heritage of the united American people. Winslow, in the *Kearsarge*, sallied forth to fight a cruiser made famous by her achievements in every sea, and his victory naturally enthused the people of his part of the country. Semmes, in the *Alabama*, fought his ship until she was sinking under his feet, and, throwing his sword into the sea, escaped to the protection of a neutral flag. These are memories calculated to enthuse American sailors and to urge them to deeds of like valor."

MR. DOOLEY ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

THE redoubtable Mr. Dooley, of Chicago, has been philosophizing in his usual sagacious way on events in China. His view of the subject is presented as follows:

"I don't believe wan wurrud iv what's in th' paapers about Chiny," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "if ye believe annything ye'll believe ivrything. 'Tis a grand contist that's goin' on between westhren an' easthren civil lization. 'Tis a joke iv me own, Hinnissy, an' ye'd undherstand it if ye knew spellin'. Th' westhren civil lization, Hinnissy—that's us—is a pretty good liar, but he's a kind iv rough-an'-tumble at it. He goes in head down an' ivry lie he tells looks like all th' others. Ye niver see an Englishman that had anny judgment in lyin'. The corryspondint iv *Th' Daily Pail* is out iv his class. He's carryin' lies to Lieville. How in th' wurruld can we compete with a counthry where ivry lab'rer's cottage projooces lies so delicate that th' workmen iv th' West can't undherstand thim? We make our lies be machinery; they turn out theirs be hand. They imitate th' best iv our canned lies to deceive people that likes that kind, but f'r artists they have lies that appeals to a more refined taste. Sure I'd like to live among thim an' find out th' kind iv bouncers they tell each other. They must be gr-rand. I on'y know their export lies now—th' surplus lies they can't use at home. An' th' kind they sind out ar-re bether than our best. Our lies is no more thin a conthradiction iv th' thruth: their lies appeals to th' since iv honesty iv anny civilized man."

FINLEY PETER DUNNE, "MR. DOOLEY."
Courtesy of R. H. Russell.

"They can't hurt us with their lies," said Mr. Hennessy of our Western civilization. "We have th' guns an' we'll bate thim yet."

"Yes," said Mr. Dooley, "an' 'twill be like a man who's had his house destroyed be a cyclone gettin up an' kickin at th' air."

THE NEW FACTORY TOWNS IN THE SOUTH.

DURING recent years there has been much talk regarding the competition between Northern and Southern cotton-mills, and there is a popular impression that labor and the cost of production in the South are much cheaper than in the North. This impression is only partly confirmed by the investigations of Charles B. Spahr, one of the editors of *The Outlook*, who has devoted a chapter to this subject in his new book on "America's Working-People." He declares that some of the Southern manufacturers with whom he talked went so far as to say that the Southern manufacturers had no advantage whatever over the Northern, and while it was generally admitted that the Southern labor was less efficient, yet wages were correspondingly low. Mr. Spahr says:

"Employers at the South may receive a somewhat larger share of the product than employers at the North, just as employers at the North receive a somewhat larger share than employers in England; but, in the main, labor at the South, at the North, and in England is paid pretty nearly the same proportion of the value of its product. Everywhere employers and employed together get the whole product, and everywhere they divide it on pretty much the same basis. The employer who counts on getting rich at the South from the supposed underpayment of labor there, and not from the same attention to business that would make him prosper at the North, is likely to end in bankruptcy."

Different conditions in various localities make it difficult, says Mr. Spahr, to form correct generalizations. For example, in Lindale, Ga., which is selected as a typical new Southern manufacturing town, the price of coal was only $1.50 a ton, as compared with the Massachusetts rate of about $5; and the price of cotton, bought direct from the plantations, was also much cheaper. On the other hand, in Concord, N. C., which Mr. Spahr also visited, the price of coal was $3.70; and it was found that the high freight rates charged on the cotton, which was all shipped to New York, took away most of the apparent advantage of being nearer the cotton supply. Mr. Spahr continues:

"The only differences which everywhere operated strongly in favor of the South . . . were the cheaper grade of goods made, and the better feeling between employers and employed. The first of these was probably the more important. Cotton manufacture at the South never gained rapidly upon cotton manufacture in Massachusetts until the hard times set in, in 1893. The economies forced upon all classes greatly reduced the demand for the fine goods made at the North, but hardly affected the demand for the cheap goods made at the South. As a result, Southern mills were able to keep their hands at work, while Northern mills ordered shut-down after shut-down. The constant work at the South was one of the reasons why the employees were in cordial relations with their employers, tho the chief reason was the closeness of social and even church relationships between them, and the great prosperity of the mill-hands compared with the neighboring farm hands. These cordial relations existing, the employees had not fought against reductions in wages corresponding to the reductions in prices. The absence of trades-unions had probably contributed to the same end."

Mr. Spahr gives many interesting particulars regarding Southern industrial life. He found child-labor almost universal, but he says that the cheerfulness of the children and the pride in their work made their conditions seem much better than the "slavery" he had imagined. Moreover, child-labor was not only acquiesced in, but even encouraged, by the parents. Along with the early employment of children, however, goes the early retirement of adults. "The people marry young," says Mr. Spahr, "and when they get to middle life they expect their children to support them. . . . The children were at work, and men were idle."

The status of the negro is considered, and Mr. Spahr sees in this direction the most serious problem of all. He says:

"Thus far all attempts to introduce negro labor within factory

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walls have been successfully resisted, but each year the struggle becomes more difficult. As the race feeling between whites and blacks give place to the class feeling between rich and poor, white employers will incur less odium by employing negro labor, and white employees will be less able to stand as a unit in resisting the inevitable competition. At Lindale I heard nothing about this peril, tho even in this white village the number of idle men was increased by the employment of negroes from the surrounding country to serve as teamsters and perform other 'outside' labor. At Concord, N. C., however, the negro problem was the most important that presented itself. . . . At the time of my visit the leading negro of the town had recently laid the cornerstone of a cotton factory to be owned and operated by negroes."

"At present there is only one danger menacing progress for the Southern cotton-operative," declares Mr. Spahr, "and that is the prospect of negro competition."

A Lack of Men for the Navy.—The Navy Department at Washington is confronted with quite a serious embarrassment, due to the fact that the recruiting of our naval service has not kept pace with the military operations in China, Cuba, and the Philippines. Says the Chicago *Evening Post:*

"The Navy Department is at a loss to know where to get men to officer the new ships that have been ordered by Congress and that are now under construction. The *Atlanta*, for example, has been ready for use for more than a year, but can not be put in commission simply because there are not enough officers available to man her. . . . There are seventy vessels now building or under contract by the Navy Department. Quite a number of them will be ready for use in the course of the current year, and all will be completed within the next four years. Where are officers to be found for them? To properly officer these ships about 1,000 additional officers will be required. Where are they to come from? The Government can not look to its naval academy for relief from its embarrassment, because the number of cadets it graduates from year to year is no more than sufficient to supply the places of those who retire from the service, either through the age limit or from other causes.

"When the policy of increasing the navy was adopted this phase of the question appears to have been overlooked. At all events, no provision has yet been made for meeting the requirements. According to the statements of the officials, to commission all the craft now available, or which will be available in the next few months, nearly 400 additional officers will be needed. Nobody knows now where they are to come from. Various expedients have been suggested for meeting the difficulty, but Congressional action will be necessary before anything can be done to supply the pressing needs."

Hitherto the naval recruiting has been carried on almost exclusively in the coast cities, but it is now proposed to carry the recruiting service inland. "As the character of our war-ships has radically changed," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "with the creation of iron vessels, there is no reason why the landsman should not make as good a sailor, so-called, as the longshoreman or merchant mariner. Canvas has ceased to be used in the propelling of the ship, much of the needful pulling and hauling is done nowadays by machinery, and either less skill or skill of a different kind is demanded of the man in the forecastle than was expected from him forty years and less ago."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

It matters not what men may claim,
For claims don't always count;
Possession of the office is
The issue paramount.

—*The Chicago Record.*

IF Mr. Bryan can harmonize the New York Democracy, settling the Philippine troubles ought to be easy.—*The Detroit News.*

ONE trouble about the concert of Europe is that nobody wants to play second fiddle in the orchestra.—*The Baltimore American.*

WHAT the negro seems to need in this year of our Lord is sprinting education—not an industrial education.—*The Detroit News.*

UNLESS the free and unlimited coinage of national tickets is restricted there will not be votes enough to go around.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

WHEN the Empress An decided to make war on all civilization she little anticipated the promptness and vigor of the reply.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

MEN may learn to wear shirt-waists as commonly as women, but they will never enjoy discussing shirt-waist fashions with equal zest.—*The New York World.*

RICHARD CROKER is saying that it is time for young men to go into politics. And some of the young men are saying it is time for the bosses to get out.—*The Washington Star.*

A ST. LOUIS paper says that astrology favors Bryan, but Republicans are inclined to regard the readings of the heavens only as a sign that Bryan will see stars.—*The Chicago Record.*

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

THE following words are given in answer to requests from our readers:

De Wet.....dę wet′.
Prinsloo.....prins′ lō.
Von Waldersee.....fon vgl′dęr-zē.
Gaselee.....gē′z′li.
Pauncefote.....pōns′fut.

Authority for the two latter, British consulate-general, New York. The British embassy at Washington refuses to furnish information of this nature.

Klopsch.....klopsh.
Hilprecht.....hil′prɛht.
Dyea.....dāi-yā′.

Authority for latter word, Mr. Marcus Baker, of the United States Board on Geographical Names. It is an Indian word of unknown meaning, and has been variously written Tyŭa, Dejah, Dayay, and Taiya.

Nome.....nōm.

Authority as above. The meaning is unknown. It is first found on a map of Alaska made by the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1867.

Porto Rico.....pōr′to rī′co.

This is at present the official American spelling, as adopted by Congress and the United States Board on Geographical Names. The native spelling has always been Puerto Rico (pwer′to rī′co), altho it is reported that this is giving way to the American form.

Ober-Ammergau.....ō′bęr-gm′gr-gau.

I. e., "Upper Ammergau" to distinguish it from the neighboring village of Unter (lower) Ammergau, on the Ammer River, in Bavaria. "Gau" means a military or administrative division of ancient Germany.

Peking.....pī″king′.

Considerable difference of usage exists as to the spelling of the name of the Chinese capital. Among the New York papers which use the form "Pekin" are *The Evening Post*, *The Sun*, and *The Herald*. This is the spelling adopted also by the United States Board on Geographical Names, which in its latest report (May) announces its official decision to be "Pekin, not Peiching, Peking, Shun-tien-fu, nor Yen." It is not officially stated upon what principle, other than that of partial American usage, this spelling is preferred; and in point of brevity the advantage of gaining one letter out of six is not obvious. The best English and American usage, as recorded by the Standard Dictionary, Webster's International, and the Century Atlas, authorizes "Peking." The spelling "Pekin" is based upon French rather than English principles of orthography. As Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister at Washington remarks, the French adopted this manner of transliterating the Chinese sounds "because in their [nasal] pronunciation of the word thus written the Chinese sounds are preserved." The true Chinese pronunciation, as Mr. Wu and other authorities agree, is pī″king′—represented in English orthography by "Peking."

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are invited to send queries relating to the pronunciation of words of general interest in current history.

ą (as in sofa), ę (ask), ā (arm), a (at), ą (accord), ă (fare), au (house), b (bed), c (cat), ch (church), ʜ=ch (loch), d (did), dh=th (then), e (net), ę (over), ê (fate), f (fun), g (go), h (hat), i (it), ī (machine), ai (aisle), j (jest), k (kink), l (lad), l̄=lli (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), ñ=ny (union), ṅ (bon) F., ṇ (ink), o (obey), ō (no), ọ (not) ō (nor), oi (oil), p (pay), cw=qu (queer), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), u (full) ū (rule, equivalent to oo in cool), ŭ (mute), yū (unit), ü (düne) Ger., ʊ (up), ū (burn), v (van), x (wax), y (yet), z (zone) zh=z (azure).

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LETTERS AND ART.

WHAT ARE "IMMORAL" PLAYS?

THE times seem to demand an authoritative definition of the true limits of artistic freedom and propriety upon the stage. Paris, indeed, is pretty well content with the Jeffersonian law of liberty in the drama—that is, to let each one do as he likes so long as he does not interfere with the liberty of any one else to do as he likes. But neither Berlin, where the "Lex Heintze" has lately been proposed; nor London, which has periodical ebullitions of British scrupulosity; nor New York, which has during the past year seen two of its evening journals struggling to redeem the stage, is content at present to accept the plan advocated by Mr. Bernard Shaw—of letting each adult person decide for himself what plays he shall attend. Mr. Allan Laidlaw, in *The Westminster Review* (August), brings up again the whole question of propriety on the stage. In the first place, he asks, who are to be the final arbiters in deciding as to what are immoral plays—the critics or the public? He continues:

"If the former, are we to be guided by those who assume a moral dictatorship or by those who look facts in the face? If the public, is dramatic art to be coerced (as literary art is) by the Podsnaps, the mediocrity, those who arrogate to themselves virtue upon a basis of slave-morality that calls itself respectability? To allow this would surely be to promote retrogression instead of evolution, to stay the human race in its ethical and intellectual advancement. . . . Morality, from a utilitarian point of view, means the attainment of human happiness, the gaining of the greatest good for the greatest number, therefore that is immoral which subtracts from the sum of human happiness, and bound up with this attainment of happiness is the preservation and prosperity of the best, the noblest, the fittest, not the exaltation of the base, the ill-constituted, the mean, or diseased. Taking this basis for our argument, we find that the clearest definition of what is immoral is that which is debasing—*ergo*, an immoral play is one which has a debasing, depressing, or perverting influence upon the majority of those listening to it and witnessing it. A play is not immoral because it jars upon or contravenes any particular set of moral theories or conventional customs. *Given a fairly representative audience*, possessing, as Richard Wagner said, 'sound sense and a human heart,' we find that any play or spectacle that is dirty, dull, or coarse is promptly condemned, and such censorship is more effective and final than any arbitrary interference by lord chamberlains, licensers of plays, or bishops. Aggressive moralists are as much in error as temperance reformers. Debasement and excess, like drunkenness, result from weakness (the only immorality)—*i.e.*, the lack of power 'NOT to react immediately upon a stimulus.' By suppressing the use of alcohol we should merely arrest the development of the power to resist the abuse of it. Temptation can never be mastered by avoiding it. 'Valetudinarian virtue' is useless in practical life, and as art, including the theater, forms part of our educative process, we must learn to face verisimilitude in part as well as to face the facts of existence."

Mr. Laidlaw puts two hypothetical questions: "How do you account for the fact that a play in which there is exhibited pronounced sexuality or scenes of excessive passion or abnormal kinds of character, such as courtesans, strong-willed self-helpers, or even perverted beings, attract large audiences? How do you explain the fact that if a play contains what are described as 'naughty' episodes, and 'suggestive' scenes, it is pretty sure to be successful?" The professional moralist answers that human nature is evil and naturally turns to evil. This answer, says the writer, is "neither real, true, nor philosophic"; the real answer is, he says, "because these things are *fundamentally* of the first importance to the affirmation of life and its continuance."

"Deep down in the hearts of all of us lies a secret conviction that the slave-morality is founded upon a false basis, a principle involving the annihilation and excision of passion instead of the affirmation, the controlling, and spiritualizing of passion. The modern morality is *inverted* morality. The ancient morality has been misrepresented and *falsified* to us. The Greek drama displayed human nature and its passions fearlessly before the spectator. The pagan mythology represents even the gods as subservient to the *fate* of passions and amenable absolutely to their consequences. It is the cant of modern writers to inveigh against the noble Romans and their ladies for contemplating what they call the brutalities of the arena; but it is forgotten that this was the result of the excessive appreciation of physical power and strength. The fights of gladiators were fair; and tho the wild-beast shows were horrible, I can not see that they were worse than the morbid fascination with which modern audiences will witness the dangerous feats of rope-walkers and dancers and lofty trapeze performers and parachutists, who face dangers against which they can not fight. Nor can I see that a gloating over *mock* horrors in dramas of blood and sordid crime is a more healthy form of *amusement* (?). That slaves and Christians were sacrificed in the circus is beside the question, for slaves were regarded much as cattle (the initial error of all ancient civilizations, which has brought upon humanity all the terrible retarding effects of the uprisings of slave classes in revenge), and Christians, being recruited from the lowly, the poor in spirit, the meek, and the women, were regarded by the free citizens and the authorities with profound contempt.

"This digression is necessary to point out that what we call the indecencies of Aristophanes' comedies, and the immoral stories of the Greek drama and the Roman poets, had no debasing effect upon audiences of the time; they were not cursed with false modesty. Modern writers, biased by modern moral notions, have *assumed* that Greek costumes, the Olympian games, the Dionysian Mysteries had a demoralizing effect. They judge so because they see that, among modern audiences, if a woman wears a costume which enhances her form rather than hides it, she is called naughty; and that if a woman in crossing a street displays an unusual inch or two of rounded limb it provokes lewd sniggers from other pedestrians; so much lower is the standard of modern morality than that of the highest civilization the world has ever known."

THE TEN BEST BOOKS FOR A DESERT ISLAND.

A NUMBER of interesting letters have been received by the Chicago *Evening Post*, which recently asked its readers to name the ten books which they would choose to take with them in case they were to be banished to a desert island for five years à la Robinson Crusoe. Among the twenty replies printed by *The Post* are letters from Mr. John Vance Cheney, librarian of the Newberry Library; Mr. Roswell Field, the satirist; Mr. John Nowlin Crawford, the essayist; Mr. Henry B. Fuller, author of "The Chevalier of Pensieri Vani"; and Mr. S. E. Kiser, the poet and humorist. In nearly every list the Bible and Shakespeare are found, altho one journal hints that these two, especially the first, were sometimes inserted for the sake of effect. The Standard Dictionary, Webster's International, and the Century Dictionary figure in many of the lists, altho the latter was ruled out on the ground that it comprises in itself ten volumes. Mr. Cheney's list is as follows:

1. Bible.
2. Shakespeare.
3. Milton.
4. Blackstone's Commentaries
5. Hugo (or Carlyle).
6. Emerson.
7. Wordsworth.
8. Tennyson.
9. Century Dictionary.
10. Don Quixote.

Mr, Field writes:

"Judging from the chronicles of our common distinguished friend, the late Robinson Crusoe, if I were banished for five years to a desert island I should hardly find time to read even ten books. It seems to me I should be well occupied in hustling about for food and shelter, investigating alarming footprints, and composing my soul in practical ways. But, assuming the island to be, say, Devil's Island, with moments for literary recreation, I fancy I should make such a selection of books as would combine instruction with pleasure, literary diversion with useful knowledge. Dr. Holmes once said that if he were shut up in

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prison, with access to no other book, he might be induced to read a treatise on mathematics; so I venture to assert that this desert-island experience might encourage me to finish Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' an achievement of no small measure. However, I am still suspicious of my strength, and shall therefore not include Gibbon. Remembering that the five years would be a period of self-instruction and reflection, a good Christian and moralist would naturally declare first for the Bible and the works of Shakespeare. That would be literary meat enough for even the most exacting recluse, yet as there are eight other books permitted to pass the custom-house I may as well have the worth of my money. Of course I should take 'Robinson Crusoe,' an invaluable guide to comfort on desert islands; for, seeing how Robinson conducted himself under similar conditions, I could profit by his experience and counsel. And I should provide myself with other useful books—books that possibly I have slighted in my unemotional and uneventful past, but of the most vital importance to me in my capacity of envoy extraordinary to the desert isle. And so without further apology or explanation:

1. Bible, with Apocrypha.
2. Shakespeare.
3. Odyssey, Worsley's Translation.
4. Carlyle's French Revolution.
5. Robinson Crusoe.
6. Mrs. Rohrer's Cook-book.
7. Sanitation and Landscape Gardening.
8. How to tell the Wild Flowers.
9. Wild Animals I Have Known.
10. Montaigne on Cannibals.

"P.S. (in haste to editor)—Since submitting my list I have discovered, to my infinite chagrin, that Mrs. Rohrer's recipes apply to the principles of a gas-stove, hence they would be of no special value to my culinary department. I am now oscillating between the 'Polite Letter Writer' and Mrs. Sherwood's 'Manners and Social Usages.' As an Anglo-Saxon and a harbinger of humanity and civilization it would be incumbent on me so to equip myself as to be a priceless blessing to the poor savages I might encounter in my new field of Christian endeavor."

Mr. Crawford writes:

"In going to a desert island with a library limited to ten volumes one would have to leave many favorites behind; but if his memory were good he might dispense with some of them and cleave chiefly to the books that are abiding, which never grow old. My list would be as follows:

1. Shakespeare.
2. Macauley's Essays.
3. Boswell's Life of Johnson.
4. Johnson's Lives of the Poets.
5. Carlyle's French Revolution.
6. Sir Thomas Browne's Urn Burial.
7. Chapman's Homer.
8. Henry Esmond.
9. Pickwick Papers.
10. Emerson's Essays.

"In these I could find perpetual delight. I omit the Bible chiefly because I would be sure to find some other 'marooned' individual prowling in the precincts of my island who would be sure to have it."

Mr. Frederick H. Hild, who is reported to know every volume in the Chicago Public Library, of which he is the head, sends this list:

1. Bible.
2. Homer.
3. Shakespeare.
4. Dante.
5. Arabian Nights.
6. Pickwick Papers.
7. Robinson Crusoe.
8. Vanity Fair.
9. Don Quixote.
10. Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy.

An example of a feminine list, which, remarks the editor, "has a preface and interjaculatory explanation and a postscript, delightfully feminine in its wistful incertitude," is the following from Mrs. Elia W. Peatrie, a Chicago writer:

"Were I to be marooned upon a desert island for five years, with a chance for a choice of ten books, I think I should take from my shelves:

1. Book of Common Prayer.
2. Book of Job.
3. Imitation of Christ, by Thomas à Kempis.
4. Thoughts of Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.
5. Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, as Dilated by Mr. FitzGerald.

"(These to sustain the endless debate of the soul with itself as to why it is and why it may not always be.)

"Then, for diversion and delight in beauty, commend me to:

6. Plays of William Shakespeare.
7. Goethe's Faust.
8. Poems of John Keats.
9. Malory's Morte d'Arthur.

"And—providing nobody persuaded me out of it—I should very much like to take—

10. Alice in Wonderland, too."

ELEANORA DUSE OFF THE STAGE.

IT is only by accident, says Arthur Symons, that Eleanora Duse is an actress, and in any other art she would have been equally as great. Circumstances having made her an actress, she is the greatest of living actresses. How she can be such while hating the art of acting is, she says, her secret, and she hints "that it is sorrow, discontent, thwarted desires, that have tortured and exalted her into a kind of martyrdom of artistic mastery, on the other side of which the serenity of a pained but indomitable soul triumphs."

ELEANORA DUSE.
Photograph by Fellows Willson, London.

It is this "other side" that Mr. Symons tells us most about in *The Contemporary Review* (August). His description of her is decidedly impressionistic. He writes:

"To those who have seen Duse only across the footlights, Duse must be impenetrable, almost the contradiction of herself. As one talks with her one begins to realize the artist through the woman. There is in her a somber and hypnotic quietude, as she broods in meditation, her beautiful, firm hand grasping the arm of the chair without movement, but so tightly that the knuckles grow rigid; her body droops sideways in the chair, her head rests on her other hand, the eyes are like a drowsy flame; the whole body thinks. Her face is sad with thought, with the passing over it of all the emotions of the world, which she has felt twice over, in her own flesh, and in the creative energy of her spirit. Her stillness is the stillness of one in act to spring. There is no transition from the energy of speech to the energy of silence. When she speaks, the words leap from her lips one after another, hurrying, but always in colored clothes, and with beautiful movements. As she listens silently to music, she seems to remember, and to drink in nourishment for her soul, as she drinks in perfume, greedily, from flowers, as she possesses a book or a picture almost with violence. I have never seen a woman so passionate after beauty. I have never seen a woman so devoured by the life of the soul, by the life of the mind, by the life of the body."

Mlle. Duse, moreover, has the prophetic insight into things about her. "Her intent eyes see nothing but the ideas behind

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one's forehead; she has no sense of the human nearness of body to body, only of the intellectual closeness of soul to soul." In illustration of this insight Mr. Symons gives us the following fragments fallen from her lips in conversation and transcribed by him afterward from memory:

"To save the theater, the theater must be destroyed, the actors and actresses must all die of the plague. They poison the air, they make art impossible. It is not drama that they play, but pieces for the theater. We should return to the Greeks, play in the open air; the drama dies of stalls and boxes and evening-dress, and people who come to digest their dinner."

"The one happiness is to shut one's door upon a little room, with a table before one, and to create; to create life in that isolation from life."

"We must bow before the poet, even when it seems to us that he does wrong. He is a poet, he has seen something, he has seen it in that way; we must accept his vision, because it is vision."

"Since Shakespeare and the Greeks there has been no great dramatist, and these gathered up into themselves the whole life of the people and the whole work of their contemporaries. When we say Shakespeare we mean all the Elizabethan drama. Ibsen? Ibsen is like this room where we are sitting, with all the tables and chairs. Do I care whether you have twenty or twenty-five links on your chain? *Hedda Gabler*, *Nora*, and the rest—it is not that I want! I want Rome and the Coliseum, the Acropolis, Athens; I want beauty, and the flame of life. Maeterlinck? I adore Maeterlinck. Maeterlinck is a flower. But he only gives me figures in a mist. Yes, as you say, children and spirits."

"I have tried, I have failed, I am condemned to play Sardou and Pinero. Some day another woman will come, young, beautiful, a being all of fire and flame, and will do what I have dreamed; yes, I am sure of it, it will come; but I am tired, at my age I can not begin over again. Ah, my dear friend (to Dolmetsch) how happy you are here! What are those boards up there? You have had them for twelve years, you say, and they are ripening to be made into instruments: they are only boards now, one day they will sing. My head is full of old boards like that!"

"Rossetti is like a perverse young man who has been nicely brought up: he does not give himself up to it, he is only half himself. Look at Watts's portrait: the fine, mad eyes, and then the weak and heavy chin. The eyes desire some feverish thing, but the mouth and chin hesitate in pursuit. All Rossetti is in that story of the manuscript buried in his wife's coffin. He could do it, he could repent of it; but he should have gone and taken it back himself: he sent his friends!"

"Rossetti's Italian verse, how can I give you an idea of it? Suppose a blind man, and one puts before him a bouquet of flowers, and he smells it, and says: 'This is jasmine, and this is a rose,' but he says it like one who does not know flowers."

"At Athens, in the Museum, there is the mask of a tragic actress; the passion of sorrow, seen for a moment on the face of a woman on the stage, is engraved into it, like a seal. In Rome, quite lately, they have found a bronze head, which has lain under water for centuries; the features are almost effaced, but it is beautiful, as if veiled; the water has passed over it like a caress."

"I have known Wagner in Venice, I have been in Baireuth, and I saw in Wagner what I feel in his music, a touch of something a little conscious in his supremacy. Wagner said to himself: 'I will do what I want to do, I will force the world to accept me'; and he succeeded, but not in making us forget his intention. The music, after all, never quite abandons itself, is never quite without self-consciousness, it is a tremendous sensuality, not the unconsciousness of passion. When Beethoven writes music he forgets both himself and the world, is conscious only of joy, or sorrow, or the mood which has taken him for its voice."

"Do you remember what Flaubert, that little priest, said of Shakespeare? 'If I had met Shakespeare on the stairs, I should have fainted.' The people I would like to have met are Shakespeare and Velasquez."

"Could I live without the stage? You should not have said that. I have passed three years without acting. I act because I would rather do other things. If I had my will I would live in a ship on the sea, and never come nearer to humanity than that."

In Duse the artist, as distinguished from and even in antithesis to Duse the actress, Mr. Symons finds the secret of her histrionic powers:

"The reason why Duse is the greatest actress in the world is that she has a more subtle nature than any other actress, and that she expresses her nature more simply. All her acting seems to come from a great depth and to be only half telling profound secrets. No play has ever been profound enough, and simple enough, for this woman to say everything she has to say in it. When she has thrilled one, or made one weep or exalted one with beauty, she seems to be always holding back something else. Her supreme distinction comes from the kind of melancholy wisdom which remains in her face after the passions have swept over it. Other actresses seem to have leaped up into one great, fictitious moment all the scattered energies of their lives, the passions that have come to nothing, the sensations that have withered before they flowered, the thoughts that have never quite been born. The stage is their life; they live only for those three hours of the night; before and after are the intervals between the acts. But to Duse those three hours are the interval in an intense, consistent, strictly personal life; and, the interval over, she returns to herself, as after an interruption."

Contrast is drawn between the art of Henry Irving and that of Duse. Irving's acting is "an art wholly rhetoric; that is to say, external." It is this external, rhetorical art, this dramatized oratory, that we have always, until Duse came upon the stage, understood as acting. With her, rhetoric disappeared. Her art, like that of Verlaine in poetry, is always suggestion, never statement; always a renunciation. "The very expression of emotion with her is all a restraint, the quieting down of a tumult until only the pained reflection of it glimmers out of her eyes and trembles among the hollows of her cheeks."

SHALL AMERICA HAVE A TRULY NATIONAL AIR?

THE question of an appropriate national anthem comes up for discussion at frequently recurring intervals. One of the most thorough recent discussions of this subject is contained in a letter from Mr. Daniel Dore to the New York *Sun* (August 13). All the present national airs of America, says Mr. Dore, possess some fatal defect from the musical standpoint. First, the song "Our Country," for example, shares one serious fault of construction "with the poorest kind of cheap vaudeville songs." In all compositions written in three-quarter or triple time, Mr. Dore points out, the main or primary accent falls on the first beat of each measure, and the secondary accent on the third beat. Thus we sing:

MY COUNTRY, 'TIS OF THEE,
SWEET land of LIBERTY,
OF thee I SING.

Mr. Dore thus comments on this song and its rivals:

"Imagine a composition, pretending to the rank of national anthem, laying stress on the unimportant words only, even such ones as 'I' and 'of.' It seems evident that the Rev. Dr. Smith built his lines on the schoolboy plan of a syllable for every note, producing the same system, or lack of system, of phrasing which we hear in 'illustrated' songs like 'In the Swamps of Old North Carolina' and 'Don't Let 'Er Lose 'Er Pocketbook.' This is not an exaggeration, and in itself suffices to make the song ridiculous in the estimation of any musician, poet, or any person of sense, taste, or discrimination. . . . It is not enough for the song to call on the patriotism of those who possess it; it must *create* it in the hearts of the lukewarm. In short, it must be a patriotic air, a national anthem and a battle-cry all in one. In far-off China the Rev. Mr. Smith's 'Sweet Land' might possibly put into the hearts of our boys in khaki some sort of passive, vague, useless homesickness; but patriotic fervor—never!

"Music is not subject to the naturalization laws enacted by Congress. A national anthem *must* be born in the country, no matter what be the birthplace of the composer. The tune of 'My

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Country' belongs to the British anthem, and this particular sort of thunder does not lend itself to being stolen. . . . . .

"This brings us to the 'Star-Spangled Banner.' Besides the fact that its words were adapted to a tune taken from an old English opera (not a very appropriate origin, eh?), the 'Star-Spangled Banner' is unsingable in any key in which you may choose to play it, because its range exceeds that of the average voice. Most persons are unable to reach the top note (usually F on the fifth line), and those who are blessed with high voices are inaudible at the lowest note, B-flat. No truly popular song should have a greater range than an octave, a national air least of all. Composers of real national anthems have well observed this rule, as any one who reads music can verify for himself.

"As to 'Hail Columbia,' it is musically wholly unworthy. The best, the most rousing thing we have in this line is 'Yankee Doodle.' Its legend makes it dear to us; it is simple and can be finely harmonized. Sad to say, it lacks dignity. 'Dixie' belongs in the same category, and so does the rather more staid 'Wilhelmus van Nassaue,' the song of the Dutch royal family, the house of Orange."

Some persons feel it to be sacrilege to criticize these verses, but, thinks Mr. Dore, "far more deserving of rebuke are those who would foist upon a nation, upon *our* nation, any national song that falls short of perfection in any one particular."

Among the essentials of a patriotic air, says the writer, are, first of all, that it should be original; that it should be in march tempo (neither a strictly hymn tune nor a dance air); that it should have strong initial lines, full of direct meaning; and that it should have the strongest possible rhythm—such as is found in march style only. But, concludes Mr. Dore, real thoroughbred patriotic airs are neither adapted nor written to order: "They are usually composed in stirring times, when great events move the heart of the nation, by some genius under the influence of hallowed patriotism—and no advertising, no army and navy regulations can make them national. When the song is ready, and the nation is ready for it, it will be adopted as the national child, spontaneously, by the people. Some day, we shall have what we now lack: a real, thoroughbred national anthem, 'born and brought up' in the United States, both as to music and words. It will be as rousing as the 'Marseillaise,' as devout as the 'Gotterhalte,' as martial as the 'Wacht am Rhein,' and better than any."

Mr. William H. Thoms, in *The American Art Journal* (August 25), disagrees entirely with Mr. Dore in his contention that we have no truly national hymns, and that "My Country" is "too sweet" and is lacking in "verve." He says:

"Its 'sweetness' is its particular charm. When Englishmen or Americans are about to face death they are much more likely to start up 'Annie Laurie' or 'Home, Sweet Home' than they are to burst out in anything of the swashbuckler type like 'Hurrah for the next man who dies!' It is folly to talk about *our* deserving a national song that is 'perfection in every particular.' We deserve what we can get. There is no national song which is perfection in every particular. That line of the Marseillaise which reads 'Qu'un sang impur abreuve nos sillons' is absolutely ridiculous bombast. The 'Star-Spangled Banner,' with all its faults, is a grandly majestic poem and air. But Mr. Dore is right when he says that there is no royal road to national hymns. We must wait patiently for them to make their appearance."

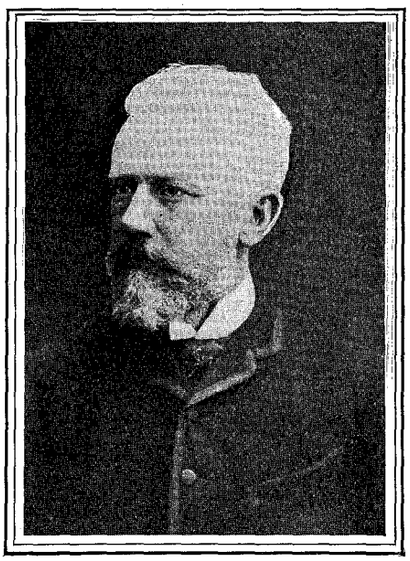
The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (August 20) pronounces Mr. Dore's indictment of our national songs to be utterly irrelevant. It says:

"The air of 'The Marsellaise' came from German Strassburg, and was probably a German church chant before Rouget de Lisle wedded it to his praise of 'sacred love of fatherland.' That Russian national hymn which reminds Americans of 'Oft in the Stilly Night' was of German origin. Even the Japanese 'Imperial March' was 'arranged,' if not actually composed, by a German musician. . . . Our national songs came into being to meet some national need. Each and all of them expressed some American aspiration. What matter if we did borrow their airs? We recognized our own and took it wherever we found it. These songs were implanted in our hearts from childhood. They are part of our lives. Are we to discard them because some musical tinker finds a rough cog or a loose pulley somewhere in their musical mechanism? Would this critic have stopped the bands playing 'The Star-Spangled Banner' when our flag went up over Manila because he 'can not march to it'? Would he have silenced the gunners playing it on the turret of the *Oregon* because his voice could not compass its swelling strains of triumph? These criticisms are narrow and useless. . . . . .

"Let one of these critics travel in some foreign land until he begins to weary for home. Then let him go into an English theater when the audience rises and sings 'God Save the Queen.' Tho he knows the words are different, yet the air will set his American blood, if he has any, to moving faster. Let him come to some foreign seaport where there is an American man-of-war and wait until the hour when the ship's band plays 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' If there is any American marrow in his bones he will not think about musical technicalities. He will just pull off his hat and let out a good American yell. Our national songs are what the American people choose to have, and the supersensitive musicians might as well hang up their fiddles."

TSCHAIKOWSKY AND RUBINSTEIN.

A BIOGRAPHY of Tschaikowsky, the great Russian composer, has just appeared in Germany and contains information hitherto unknown to the public. His life, both early and late, it seems, was full of disappointments, and his marriage was anything but happy or well-timed. Like most Russian composers, says the *Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung* (Essen, July 23), reviewing the book, he was at first a dilettante. He was in service in the Ministry of Justice in St. Petersburg, and studied music as a pastime. Rubinstein, who was in charge of harmony at the St. Petersburg Conservatory, was surprised at the capacity of young Tschaikowsky, and gave him a serious lecture on account of his laziness. This had due effect. The young man resigned his official position and devoted himself with wonderful energy to music.



PETER ILITCH TSCHAIKOWSKY.
Russian Composer.

On one occasion Rubinstein gave him counterpoint variations to write on a certain theme, and said that quantity was desirable as well as quality. "I thought," said Rubinstein, "that he would write about a dozen variations. Not at all. In the next lesson he brought *over two hundred*. To have corrected them all would have taken me longer than it took him to write them."

Before the success of his opera "Opritschnik," Tschaikowsky had many disheartening experiences, and the two Rubinsteins, who were his professors, were sharpest in their criticism. At a rehearsal of his F-dur quartet, Rubinstein raved about, and, when it was over, said that it was not at all in the nature of chamber music, he could not understand it, etc. The public might be in ecstasy, but those for whose opinion Tschaikowsky cared most had no praise for him, and this wounded deeply.

His wonderful energy was a counter-irritant to his sensitiveness, or he would have ceased to compose. His unhappy mar-

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riage had such a depressing effect upon him that he thought for a time that he had lost the faculty of composition.

He was never in poverty, and an allowance made to him by some lady unknown rendered it possible for him to retire into the country and write for fame only. He loved Italian music passionately, particularly that of Rossini. Wagner, strange to say, he did not care for; except that, in his latter years he admired "Parsifal." Berlioz was no favorite of his. Rubinstein, Lizst, and Schumann were high in his estimation, and also Mozart.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FITZGERALD AS SEEN IN HIS LETTERS.

IN the public mind, FitzGerald's name spells Omar Khayyám, and Omar Khayyám spells FitzGerald; but with those who know the old Persian tentmaker and those who know the quiet English scholar, neither orthography is recognized as correct. The Rubáiyát, it has often been pointed out, was a mere incident in the life of FitzGerald at Woodbridge, with his books, and walks, and letter-writing. In a review of the "Letters of Edward FitzGerald" and the "Letters to Fanny Kemble," *The Academy* (July 28) speaks of this important part of FitzGerald's literary product as "among the best in their world," and says that one "might make all sorts of comparisons between them and the letters of Byron, Cowper, Lamb, and the rest—from which they would emerge wearing still their own peculiar charm." The writer continues:

EDWARD FITZGERALD.

"They are, perhaps, the most natural letters in the language. They are packed with matter, yet are perfectly easy, almost lazy, in their movement. Their peculiar quality is, perhaps, to be expressed by transferring to them a thought contained in Bacon's essay on Friendship, and discussed by FitzGerald himself in an early letter to his friend Allen. He says:

"'Lord Bacon's essay on Friendship is wonderful for its truth: and I often feel its truth. He says that with a friend "a man *tosseth* his thoughts," an admirable saying, which one can understand, but not express otherwise. But I feel that, being alone, one's thoughts and feelings, from want of communication, become heaped up and clotted together, as it were: and so lie like undigested food heavy upon the mind: but with a friend one *tosseth* them about, so that the air gets between them, and keeps them fresh and sweet. I know not from what metaphor Bacon took his "tosseth," but it seems to me as if it was from the way hay-makers toss hay, so that it does not press into a heavy lump, but is tossed about in the air, and separated, and thus kept sweet.'

FitzGerald tosseth his thoughts continually through his Letters. He had time to think, and time to toss. At thirty-two he had already got well into the Quiet Life. To Frederic Tennyson he wrote in 1841:

"'Day follows day with unvaried movement: there is the same level meadow with geese upon it always lying before my eyes: the same pollard oaks: with now and then the butcher or the washerwoman trundling by in their carts.'

And again, to the same friend:

"'I read of mornings; the same old books over and over again, having no command of new ones: walk with my great black dog of an afternoon, and at evening sit with open window, up to which China roses climb, with my pipe, while the blackbirds and thrushes begin to rustle bedward in the garden, and the nightingale to have the neighborhood to herself. We have had such a spring (barring the last two days) as would have satisfied even you with warmth. And such verdure! white clouds moving over the new-fledged tops of oak-trees, and acres of grass striving with buttercups. How old to tell of, how new to see!'

Books are the theme of FitzGerald's Letters. He digresses to pictures, to boats, and to village lore, but the principal events in his life are the opening of new books or old ones. His Letters are an inspiring record of quiet, thorough, personal, unpretentious reading, such as, one fancies, is scarce enough nowadays. Whatever FitzGerald's achievements as a writer may be, they are not more valuable than the example of his wise reading. Ever ready to laugh at the 'mob' of writers, FitzGerald found that word entirely to his taste when he discussed reading. He was of the mob of readers, and believed in the taste of the mob—not, perhaps, of the mob we name nowadays, but of the quiet, armchair, reading people, who read and have read for their pleasure since printing began. He preferred the judgments of this mob to those of Higher Critics. He thought that the truth was with the People. When some scholar said he would prove that Richard III. had no hump to his back, FitzGerald wrote: 'I am strongly in favor of the hump; I do not think the common sense of two centuries is apt to be deceived in such a matter.' And in a letter to Donne, written when he was nearing sixty, FitzGerald used the same point in a passage which is an admirable statement of the position and critical power of the ordinary cultivated reader of books as compared with the scholar. He wrote, with many capitals:

"'. . . Nothing is more wonderful to me than seeing such Men as Spedding, Carlyle, and I suppose Froude, straining Fact to Theory as they do, while a scatter-headed Paddy like myself can keep clear. But then so does the Mob of Readers. Well, but I believe in the Vox Populi of two hundred years—still more, of two thousand. And, whether we be right or wrong, we prevail: so, however much wiser are the Builders of Theory, their Labor is but lost who build: they can't reason away Richard's Hump, nor Cromwell's Ambition, nor Henry's Love of a new Wife, nor Tiberius's beastliness. Of course, they had all their Gleams of Goodness: but we of the Mob, if we have any Theory at all, have that which all Mankind have seen and felt, and know as surely as Daylight; that Power will tempt the Best.'

It was in this spirit of freedom and self-choosing that FitzGerald read his books and rapped out his little judgments. His Letters are an education in personal enjoyment of books. He is not unconscious nor un-proud of this freedom, which he evidently traced partly to his isolation at Woodbridge, and his immunity there from the invasions of the general cackle of criticism. . . . . .

"One of the excellent things about FitzGerald's Letters, considered as a record of his reading, is that he is never too bookish. Anon he looks out of his window at the green fields of Woodbridge, or the wandering fields of foam. How the joys of Books and of Nature are married in this bit about an essay of Carlyle's! it was a *Fraser* article on the old kings of Norway:

"'There was a Paper by "Mr. Carlyle" in this month's Magazine; and never did I lay out half-a-crown better. . . . Why Carlyle's Wine, so far from weak evaporation, is only grown better by Age. . . . It seems to me that a Child might read and relish this Paper, while it would puzzle any other Man to write such a one. I think I must write to T. C. to felicitate him on his truly Green Old Age. Oh, it was good to read it here, with the old Sea (which also has not sunk into Decrepitude) rolling in from that North: and as I looked up from the Book, there was a Norwegian Barque beating Southward, close to the Shore, and nearly all Sail set.'

How FitzGerald recommends his seclusion in such passages!"

A TENDENCY has been noticed in novels of the day to make the age of the heroes and heroines greater than in the days of our fathers. Curiously it is said that recent statistics show that much the same thing is going on in real life. The average age at marriage in 1898 was .05 of a year greater than in 1897, and the same steady progression is noted for many years past. In 1874, 84 out of 1 000 bridegrooms and 227 out of 1,000 brides were under twenty-one. In 1898 these numbers had shrunk to 51 and 170, respectively. Whether the novels have influenced the novel-reading public or *vice versa* would be an interesting subject for debate in a young ladies' club.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ONCE MORE THE SUBMARINE BOAT.

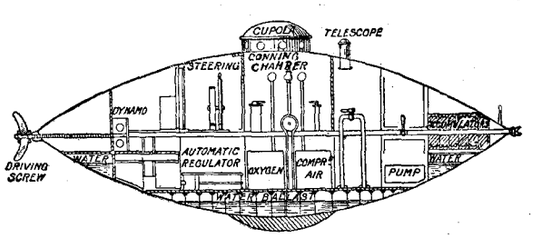
THE progress made in France, the United States, and other countries in the construction and management of submarine torpedo-boats is causing some anxiety in Great Britain, where the attitude of indifference supposed to be assumed toward this class of boat by the naval authorities seems to many students of sea-warfare very injudicious, to say the least. In *The Graphic* (London, August 4), H. W. Wilson reviews the history of submarine-boat construction, and points out how the *Holland* and its type may revolutionize naval warfare, in spite of the scoffs of their critics. Says Mr. Wilson:

"There is one fact which may legitimately lead us to argue that the submarine is more formidable than we have supposed. This is that the French Admiralty, after a prolonged pause in submarine construction, has decided to build twenty-six more vessels of the *Narval* type under the new program. Such a decision is clear evidence that the submarine is not a failure. The French Admiralty is not prone to hasty conclusions; if not so conservative as our own British organization, it is yet conservative enough. It has always disliked the submarine and fought against it, so that the victory of the strange new craft is significant. At the same time, we have Admiral Dewey's emphatic evidence, given before the House of Representatives' committee on naval affairs, in favor of the Holland submarine boat and in favor of the formation of a flotilla of such craft for American coast defense."

Mr. Wilson proceeds to review the work being done by nations other than Great Britain in the construction of submarine boats. He writes:

"Taking France, our most formidable rival, first, we find that she is leading the way. This is not surprising, since for generations she has been in the van in all matters of naval design. In our old wars with her she had always the best ships; she was the first to build screw vessels of the line, to coat the side of the warship with mail, to use breech-loading guns, to eliminate wood from her cruisers and battle-ships, and to employ electricity for the rotation of turrets and working of guns.

"France began the construction of her modern submarine fleet with the Goubet boats, which are not the property of her navy, but were built by the inventor, whose name they bear. *No. 1* was constructed in 1888–89, and was of a primitive type. . . . *Goubet No. 2* had great improvements, but was much larger—

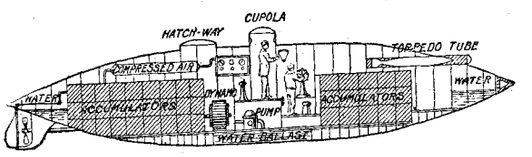


THE "GOUBET": LATER DESIGN.

26¼ feet in length. She has a speed of 6 to 8 knots and carries two torpedoes. Two of her pattern have been built for Brazil. One of these boats remained eight hours at the bottom of Cherbourg harbor, with two men on board. The boat rises or sinks by ejecting or admitting water ballast. Normally she voyages with her low conning-tower just out of water; when submerged, she uses the periscope, the invention of Lieutenant Mangin, and since perfected by another French officer. This is a brass tube, fitted with prisms and lenses, which is projected above water from the conning-tower; it is a feature of all French submarines. From it a view of the surface can be obtained in calm weather. The boat is supplied with compressed air, and the vitiated air is ejected by powerful pumps."

The substantial success of the Goubet boat, Mr. Wilson tells us, led the French navy to lay down the *Gymnote* in 1888–89. This is a cigar-shaped craft, 59 feet long by 5 feet 10 inches in diameter amidships. She is run by storage-batteries, and the maximum speed was to be 10 knots; but this was never reached. The boat exhibited many defects when tried at sea, but improvements were made, and to-day she is in commission as part of the defense of Toulon. The good points were reproduced in the design of the *Gustave Zédé*, the largest submarine as yet constructed, of which the author writes as follows:

"She is 131¼ feet long, cigar-shaped, displacing 266 tons. Her engines are actuated by electricity stored in accumulators, which have been the cause of innumerable troubles, emitting fumes most deleterious to the men on board, and on one occasion



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE "PERAL."

exploding from some unascertained reason. The defect, however, is now said to have been overcome. The *Zédé* was laid down in 1892, and launched in 1893; her speed on the surface is 14 knots, and submerged 8 knots. She has a single torpedo-tube. In experiments recently conducted in the Rade des Salins, a smooth and sheltered sheet of water, she torpedoed the *Magenta*, without that ship or the *Neptune* and *Marceau* being able to bring a gun to bear upon her, tho the imminence of the attack and its hour were known. In executing the maneuver she showed only her conning-tower five times above the water; even this would not now be necessary with the improved periscope adopted by the French navy."

The *Zédé*, however, is considered too large and costly, and her radius of action is too small. Another vessel of the same type, but smaller, the *Morse*, has just been completed. She is 118 feet long and cost $150,000. According to French accounts, she is most successful. In 1896 the French Minister of Marine offered a prize for the best design of a submarine boat, and the prize was won by M. Laubeuf, with his *Narval*. She differs from other French submarine boats in her shape, which is that of a torpedo-boat. Mr. Wilson writes:

"She is ordinarily intended to run upon the surface, only sinking when the enemy is approached. The *Narval* was laid down in 1898, launched in October, 1899, and has been under trial during the winter and spring. Two similar boats, the *Sirène* and *Triton*, in which many improvements are to be introduced, figured in the 1899 estimates, and were to be laid down at Cherbourg. The *Matin*, at the date of the *Zédé* experiments, collected £12,000 for another of the same class, named the *Français*, and in Algiers a large sum was raised for a fourth, called the *Algérien*.

"The *Narval* is designed for work in three positions. On the surface, in about the trim of the ordinary torpedo-boat, she uses an oil motor and can steam 12 knots. Her radius of action at this speed is 252 miles, or, steaming 8 knots, 624 miles. Awash, with only her funnel and conning-tower projecting, she has the same speed and the same radius. With her funnel shut down and fully submerged she uses an electric motor, and can run at a speed of 8 knots for 25 miles, or at 5 knots for 70 miles. She has four Dzewiecki torpedo-tubes. It will be seen that she has a radius quite sufficient to enable her to cross the Channel on the surface, and when near our coast she can dive."

With regard to other nations of continental Europe, Mr. Wilson tells us that the German navy is experimenting with a submarine boat, but no particulars of it are obtainable, and no submarines figure in the new naval program. The Russian navy has done nothing lately in this direction. The Italian navy has the *Delfino*, said in 1869 to be a success; but no more like her have been laid down. Spain has the old *Peral*, tried ten years ago, and pronounced a "paragon of excellence," but never repeated or employed. Greece has two Nordenfelt submarine boats, and Turkey also two, but they were not used in the war

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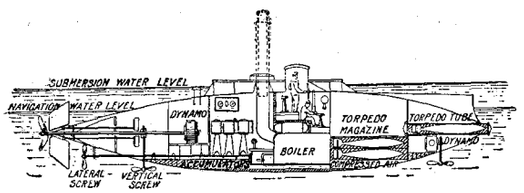
of 1897. Brazil has the two improved Goubet boats already mentioned.

Our own *Holland* Mr. Wilson also describes briefly. He concludes with the following survey of the situation:

"In estimating the value of the submarine we have to remember that as yet it is not sea-keeping, and that its radius is relatively small. But even so the new French boats are quite capable of making the Channel very uncomfortable for our ships, and they will effectively prevent blockades of the Santiago type, where big ships closely approach a hostile port and lie, with fires out, motionless or drifting with the tide. Their moral effect must be tremendous, and if they do half what the French claim for them, the risk to us from them would be very great. Supposing they are a success, we have nothing to meet them. Nor can we know their potentialities or the best means of guarding big ships against their insidious attacks unless we have experimental craft of their type. Under the circumstances, and considering that our existence is staked upon our navy, it seems madness to despise their menace."



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE "HOLLAND."

Since Mr. Wilson's article appeared, the report has been cabled from England that the British Admiralty are about to give an official trial to a newly designed submarine boat. The cable description (New York *Sun*, August 29) is as follows:

"She is so constructed as to allow of her passing under an enemy's heaviest war-ship. Thus a submarine mine charged with 500 pounds of guncotton can be attached to a hostile vessel and the boat will have time to get out of danger before the mine is exploded. The boat is fitted with two tubes for discharging torpedoes, both above and below the water. She is armed with quick-firing and machine guns."

POISONOUS SHOES.

SOME curious cases of poisoning from dyed shoes were recently reported to the Academy of Medicine in Paris. It appears that in France tan shoes are frequently transformed into ordinary black ones by the application of a powerful anilin dye, and this has resulted somewhat disagreeably in many cases. French fashions are contagious, and it is well to be forewarned of the dangerous character of this particular one. Says Dr. A. Cartaz, who writes on the subject in the *Nouvelles Scientifiques* department of *La Nature* (Paris, August 4):

"For some time people have been wearing tan shoes; the fashion is now widely extended. . . . For children they are used still more than for adults, but in their case the foot grows too fast for the tan shoe that has been worn during one summer to be utilized the following season. It must be used continuously, and when the hot weather is over it is transformed from yellow to black leather. If the shoe is a trifle worn, this same process renders it presentable again, and it is also serviceable in case the wearer goes into mourning. The dealer of whom you have bought your shoes will return them to you in two days absolutely black; a layer of blacking and a stroke of the brush and your foot-gear will be quite unrecognizable. This transformation from tan to black leather is generally effected by the use of very penetrating dyes of anilin black, and this has been the cause of accidents recently reported to the Academy by Drs. Landouzy and Brouardel. They give the following dramatic account of their experiences:

"'At the beginning of a warm spring afternoon, one of us was sent for in haste to see a child of seventeen months which had been brought back from its outing in the air unconscious and apparently suffocated. After a morning passed as usual, the child had been taken to the Monceau Park, but it seemed to have lost its life and gaiety, its face looked queer and its complexion had turned bluish; it seemed to be asphyxiated, altho it uttered no cries.

"'The nurse was frightened and took it home, where it arrived, instead of the fresh, rosy baby of that morning, a lifeless child with limp figure, blue lips, corpse-like hands—in short, all the symptoms of an attack of asphyxia.'"

After trying various methods of resuscitation the child was restored, altho it remained very ill for forty-eight hours. Looking for the cause of so strange an attack, the doctors noticed the odd, penetrating odor of the child's boots, which had been dyed black as described above, and they concluded that it had been poisoned by the dye. This hypothesis was confirmed by an exactly similar attack experienced by the brother of the child, and by reports, a dozen or more in all, of like attacks from children, all of whom were wearing dyed shoes. In all cases the dye was anilin black and contained no arsenic or other substance hitherto believed to be capable of exerting such a powerful effect. Say the authors:

"No one has hitherto reported cases of poisoning of this kind by cutaneous absorption. About twenty years ago it was first noted that stockings and slippers dyed red, pink, or blue with anilin products were dangerous; but the effects were limited to irritation of the skin, and to attacks of eczema more or less intense, but not endangering life. Here, on the contrary, the results resembled those observed in the breathing of anilin vapors (as by workmen in dye-works) or in the swallowing of anilin (as in accidental poisoning or suicide).

"To verify the progress and degree of this kind of poisoning, the authors carried out a series of experiments on animals . . . and have proved that the absorption of concentrated anilin through the skin may cause serious asphyxia by alteration of the blood corpuscles. This absorption is the more rapid and complete when the animal is in a close, humid, and warm atmosphere. The anilin gives off vapor at 30° C. (86° F.); now the temperature of a tightly laced shoe easily reaches 33° to 35° C. (91° to 95° F.). The conditions of heat and humidity are thus most favorable to the occurrence of these accidents. Tan shoes should thus either not be dyed black, or should be colored with ordinary blacking containing no anilin. The result would not be so good, but the danger to health would be avoided."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Utilization of Lost Energy.—An immense amount of energy goes to waste through resistance and friction in the mechanical world. For instance, the steam-engine converts but about .005 per cent. of the energy of the coal burned in operating it into work. In the shafting of factories, frequently 30 per cent. of power is lost in friction, while an immense amount of power is taken up by useless resistance in electric wires. A writer in a recent issue of the *Elektrotechnischer Anzeiger* (Berlin) thinks that energy lost in regulating the resistances of motors and steadying the resistance of arc-lamps may possibly be usefully employed. Says *Electricity* (August 15), giving an abstract of this article:

"In the case of resistances such as those in series with fan motors, which are often kept running for a considerable period at less than their full speed, he suggests that low voltage-lamps might take the place of the resistance-coils, these lamps being in situations where momentary extinctions would not be of great importance. At the points where these lamps are he proposes to place a second lamp fed by the full pressure of the mains, and the regulating switch of the motor is to be so arranged that as soon as the low voltage-lamps (serving as resistance) were switched out, the ordinary voltage-lamps would be switched in, the contacts of this switch being placed so that the two lamps could not be alight at once. In the case of arc-lamps, he suggests the use of cooking or heating apparatus having the same resistance as the steadying resistance, which could be switched on in place of the latter when required for use. He also proposes

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that fan motors and similar motors might be used in the same way. Arc-lamp circuits and even incandescent lamps might be used for the same purpose where an unsteady light is permissible."

AN ANCIENT CIVILIZATION BEFORE ABRAHAM.

THE last twelvemonth has been a fruitful year in archeological discoveries in the Mediterranean countries. Besides important finds in the Roman Forum and at various points in Egypt, and the preeminently important excavations in Crete which we have already recorded, remarkable discoveries continue to be made on the site of the ancient Nippur, in Mesopotamia, by Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, of the University of Pennsylvania. Nippur is believed to be the oldest ruined city known to-day—older even than Ur of the Chaldees, mentioned in Genesis as the birthplace of Abraham. These new discoveries throw much light not only upon early history and ethnology, but upon many dark points in Old-Testament antiquities as well. From two letters lately written by Professor Hilprecht to Dr. A. T. Clay, of the University of Pennsylvania, and quoted in *Biblia* (August), we learn that after digging through the covering of sand, Professor Hilprecht came upon an ancient city, in the center of which was a temple. Beneath this the ruins of an older temple were discovered; and in the virgin soil below was found a still more ancient temple, dating from a period previous to the common Christian reckoning of the deluge—at least 6,000 years before Christ, says Professor Hilprecht. In these last ruins they came upon Calneh, which, with the cities of Babel, Erech, and Accad, was, according to Genesis, the beginning of the kingdom of Nimrod.

One of the most interesting finds in this locality was an ancient pot which, some five millenniums ago, had been used by an old priest—the proto-antiquary of history—as a receptacle for treasures which even at that primeval day had an archeological value. Some of the treasures in this little museum of antiquities date as far back as 4,000 B.C., and their discovery, says *Biblia*, will be of important service in reforming the early history of the Bible:

"The most surprising feature of the discovery is that the person who collected the tablets and placed them originally in the pot was an old priest, who lived previous to and during the time of Belshazzar, and who was evidently a scientist of no mean discrimination. The pot was, indeed, his archeological museum, not portentous in size, but the first museum known to man, and therefore more important for the bearing it has on the history of civilization than any of the great museums in existence to-day. Among the articles found in it were the following tablets:

"1. One of Sargon, which gives his titles. This particular piece of baked clay may give information concerning the doings of centuries. It was the custom in those days for each king to inscribe a memorial tablet not only with an account of his victories, but with his pedigree, showing where he was born, who were his ancestors, the god he worshiped, and, in fact, anything else that might serve to impress posterity with his personal glory. These tablets, therefore, reveal the names and origin of many of the writer's contemporaries, predecessors, and, as the accounts of the successive kings dovetail into one another, they will all in the end constitute an unbroken history of this early civilization. There are, however, comparatively few of these tablets yet found which date so far back as 3800 B.C., hence the vast importance of this tablet.

"2. A tablet written in the reign of Ur Gur. This king is famous for building and remodeling the old temple of Ekur, dedicated to the god Bel. This stone tablet states specifically that he rebuilt the temple wall, which had originally been erected by Narim Sin. He also erected many other buildings in Nippur.

"3. A tablet, excellently preserved, stating the great hall of the temple was called Emakh. It also stated, to Professor Hilprecht's great amazement, that there were forty different shrines in Nippur, each of which was dedicated to a distinct god. This important fact will amaze Babylonian scholars because it has hitherto been supposed that there was but one god, *i.e.*, Bel, worshiped in Nippur.

"4. A text inscribed by Ashur-etil-ilane, a king who ruled a short time over Assyria.

"5. An important text of Assyria's last king, Sin-shar-ishkun."

"Near the spot where Professor Hilprecht found this wonderful little museum there was picked up a peculiarly shaped barrel cylinder recording King Samsu-iluna's restoration of part of the Temple of Bel. This was about 2000 B.C. Near by lay a curious truncated barrel cylinder marked with the name of Assur-banipal, a king whose name is well known to the explorers. In addition to these, two hundred Hebrew bowls, excellently preserved and some of them quite large, were unearthed in another part of the mounds. But these last were quite modern, having been left by the Jews who lived on the mounds of Nippur as late as 700 A.D.

The London *Daily News*, which first reported the discoveries at Nippur, made three years ago by the expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania, gives the following particulars about the remarkable discovery of the great temple library at Nippur this year:

"The find has been much more important than could have been anticipated. In the course of three months, no less than 17,200 tablets, covered with cuneiform writings, have been recovered. These are not of the character mentioned in my former notice of the discovery of tablets, namely, the recovery of private business contracts, conveyances, letters, and the like, but bear more resemblance to the contents of an ordinary library. The tablets are historical, philological, and literary. They treat of mythology, of grammar and lexicography, of science, and of mathematics. There is reason to believe that they will for the first time enable the world to form an adequate idea of life in Babylonia such as could be possible only by the discovery of a national library, recording the national progress in literature, science, and thought generally. No document is found in this collection of a later date than 2280 B.C. As this date marks the invasion of the Elamites, the fact adds confirmatory evidence that the library was destroyed during this invasion.

"The unexplored remains of the library are even more extensive than those already examined. The tablets are generally arranged with regularity on clay shelves around the rooms of the library, and Professor Hilprecht estimates that at their present rate of working five more years will be necessary to excavate and examine the contents. He thinks it probable, judging from the contents already found in the rooms excavated, and from various other reasons, that the unexplored part will yield 150,000 tablets to be added to those already discovered. As the library was one of great renown, the chief glory of the temple in early Babylonia, the chief college for instruction in law and religion, which as in all early systems were inextricably bound together, and, indeed, in all studies judged worthy of attention, it is evident that no examination of the contents can be too careful. It is, in fact, hardly too much to say that if the unexplored parts should prove as rich in results as that already found, there will be no example in the world's history, not even in Egypt, of so complete a recovery of the records of an ancient civilization. . . . . .

"In the course of the present excavations a palace belonging to the pre-Sargonic period was uncovered beneath an accumulation of seventy feet of rubbish on the southwestern side of the Shatt-en-Nil, dividing Nippur in two parts. Professor Hilprecht himself, having never been doubtful as to the actual site of the temple library at Nippur since his first visit to Babylonia in 1889, considers the discovery of this large building, with 600 feet frontage, which will probably turn out to be the palace of the early priest-kings of Nippur, as the most important result of this year's campaign. Already the few rooms excavated have given valuable results in the shape of pre-Sargonic tablets, of seal cylinders of the earliest type, and clay figurines of early date and great interest. The palace was very extensive, and at least two stories high. . . . . .

"Beyond doubt the greatest success of the year is that accomplished by the American expedition. The importance of the discovery of the pre-Sargonic palace and of the library of so famous a temple as that of Nippur was at once recognized. The syste-

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matic and thorough examination which it is hoped will be made next year promises to give a full and detailed picture of life in what the author of the Book of Genesis regarded as one of the oldest cities in the world, and one whose origin, even in his time, was attributed to the famous hunter whose name has become mythical. The results of the explorations will probably show that Nippur was as important in the fifth millennium before Christ as it was in the third, that it anticipated the civilization and the period when Babylon took the lead by at least two thousand years, and that at this early period the human race in Babylonia had acquired arts and knowledge which hitherto have only been attributed to a much later period."

Among the remarkable discoveries made by Professor Hilprecht is the elaborate drainage system of ancient Nippur, by which an avenue exists for the easy disposal of sewage into the canal Shatt-en-Nil. In the palace also were found the remains of a carefully planned toilet apartment, a not unworthy predecessor of the open plumbing arrangements of to-day. In commenting on these finds, the *Biblia* remarks:

"No one can read an account of the work of Professor Hilprecht without being struck by the fact that the people of 7,000 years ago lived very much as we do to-day. There was the same appreciation of literature and art, as shown in the cuneiform scripts and in their sculpture. Wealthy people lived in the cities and employed attorneys to manage their tenantry who lived in the country on farms. When they bought jewelry a written guaranty went with it. In the archive room of Murashu Sons, attorneys of ancient Nippur, there was found a tablet guaranteeing that an emerald set in a ring would not fall out for twenty years. Houses were built on an extensive, not to say modern, plan, and were furnished more or less magnificently, as evidenced in the palace mentioned above. Fortifications were built, wars were carried on, conquests were made, and heroes were glorified. People, when they died, were not thrown hastily into the earth, but were laid away carefully in clay coffins, which are found to-day still covered with the beautiful blue glaze with which they were decorated by the ancient undertaker. And for the benefit of posterity, science was studied and museums were planned that they might be found in the dawn of the twentieth century and the history of the race read as a sermon in stones."

VALUE OF CONCENTRATED FOODS.

OUR attention is constantly being called to the claims of this, that or the other concentrated food, and there is such a marked tendency to reduce everything to a consolidated state that it has been predicted that some day it will be possible to carry a 24-hours' ration in the waistcoat pocket. Commenting on this, the London *Lancet* has the following remarks to make on concentrated foods in general and on eggless custards in particular:

"There is a vast difference between the chemistry of food and its actual value within the body, and we are not sanguine that life will ever be sustained satisfactorily by highly concentrated nourishment. In natural food there exists a factor which determines very largely whether that food is really able to support the vital processes, while it is known that in many prepared foods for some reason or other there is absent a vigor-giving quantity. The fact of sterilized milk sometimes giving rise to scurvy rickets in infants which may be avoided by the addition of fresh fruit or meat juice is an example. Next to the craze for consolidating foods is that of devising substitutes which are vaunted as equal to, if not better than, the original article. In this case distinct harm may be done. For instance, the public meet everywhere with announcements that they may dispense with eggs in the preparation of a custard. Custards without eggs would appear to be an article of extreme convenience to the cook, but it may lead to a very serious result to the invalid."

The editor states that the custard prepared with powder is thick with starch, whereas that prepared with egg is thick with albumen. The examination of several powders disclosed the fact that the albumen in them ranged from three per cent. to *nil* and that there was no fat. He continues:

"Tho it is of little importance when such a substitute is consumed by persons in health, yet in the case of an invalid the custard powder can in no sense be regarded as suitable. Indeed, the custard powder would not only be a starvation diet to the invalid, but positively a source of injury in some cases. A custard containing little else than starch would be injurious to patients suffering from diabetes, but in this disease eggs and milk, as in a true custard, are a permissible and valuable diet. The true custard is a very nourishing and, as a rule, a very acceptable preparation to invalids, and it should be pointed out that a custard powder without eggs can not possibly replace the fresh egg."

An Unexpected Food for Famishing India.—The biblical story of the supply of manna in the wilderness will be suggested to many minds in the report from India that a substance has been discovered exuding from the bamboo forests in the Central Provinces. It is shown by David Hooper in *Nature* that the existence of such a substance was known to the ancients and is mentioned in some botanies, altho it is not recorded by modern travelers. Says Mr. Hooper:

"The strange appearance of manna on the stems of the bamboo was reported last March by the divisional forest officer, Chanda, Central Provinces, and notices of this phenomenon have been published in the local papers. The bamboo forests of Chanda consist of *Dendrocalamus strictus*, the male bamboo, a bushy plant from twenty to thirty feet in height, and affecting the cooler northerly and westerly slopes of Central and Southern India. This is said to be the first time in the history of these forests that a sweet and gummy substance has been known to exude from the trees. The gum has been exuding in some abundance, and it has been found very palatable to the natives in the neighborhood, who have been consuming it as a food. The occurrence of the manna at this season is all the more remarkable, since the greatest famine India has known is this year visiting the country, and the districts where the scarcity is most felt are in the Central Provinces."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT AND THE EYES.—"In a German photographic magazine it is stated," says *The Medical News*, August 11, "that the conclusion has been reached by a Russian physician that the electric light is the least injurious to the eyes and that candle light is the most harmful. He has observed the number of times that the lids are closed under otherwise similar conditions, and states that the oftener the lids are closed the greater the fatigue and consequent injury. As a a result of his experiments he compiled the following table showing the number of times a minute the lids were closed with different illuminations: Candle light, 6.8; gas, 2.8; sun, 2.9; electric, 1.8."

ANOTHER electrical tuberculosis-cure, of the same type as that devised by Professor Crôtte, is reported by *Electricity* (August 8). It is being tried with alleged excellent results by Dr. C. C. Carroll of New York. "The latter, as nearly as can be ascertained, employs a Tesla oscillator, and by passing currents of high frequency and high voltage through the lungs of a patient, in time causes the tuberculous matter to be eliminated from the system by the emunctories. As will be seen, the Carroli treatment differs radically from that of Crôtte and to a certain extent from that tried by Bleyer. The claim is made for this treatment that even patients in the last stages may be benefited if not entirely cured. It is to be hoped for the benefit of mankind that such is the case, but in the light of other experiments of this nature it is to be feared that those interested in the discovery may possibly be too optimistic. That an electric current suitably applied in a case of tuberculosis in its early stages will prove beneficial has been proven, but that it can be made to cure a patient that has but a few weeks to live is hardly to be expected in the present state of the art."

ACCORDING to despatches in the daily press, the Adams "wind-splitting" or "cigar-shaped" train, already described in these columns, beat all previous records on August 7, during a run from Philadelphia to Baltimore over the Baltimore and Ohio tracks. "The distance," says *The Sun* (New York), "was covered in 1 hour and 41 minutes. At times the train ran at the rate of 82 miles an hour. The train started from the Chestnut Street station in Philadelphia at 5:30 o'clock, 23 minutes behind the Royal Blue Limited. It was believed that enough time was given to the latter to get out of the way, but so fast did the "windsplitter" travel that the regular train was overtaken and several minutes lost because of a slow-down. The Royal Blue made the run in 1 hour and 59 minutes, and the 'windsplitter' came in immediately after. The best time ever made on this run was 1 hour and 58 minutes. The best time on this run was made between Aberdeen and Waverley, a distance of 29.3 miles. This was covered in 24 minutes. The engine used was of the 55-ton type, while that which pulled the Royal Blue weighed 90 tons."

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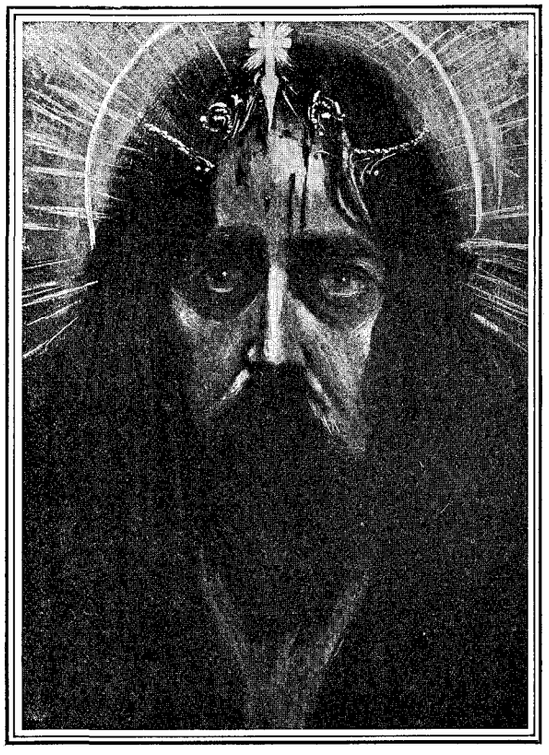
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A NEW HEAD OF CHRIST BY AN ACTOR-PAINTER.

THE face of Christ, which from early centuries has haunted the minds of Christian artists and inspired innumerable attempts to depict it, has within the past year once more shown that it possesses the power to attract the deepest interest of the artist and public. At the Bruges Exhibition this spring, M. Rudinoff's "Head of Christ" excited extraordinary attention and even called forth an unusual tribute in verse from a well-known French writer. Unlike most faces of Christ, this one shows no elements of weakness; indeed, in it the masculine element is distinctly predominant, tho interfused with the contemplative and spiritual. One of the most curious facts about the picture is that the artist is a well-known actor in comic drama at the



"HEAD OF CHRIST," BY M. RUDINOFF.

Alhambra, London, where he acts in "Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale." A writer in *Black and White* (August 25) gives this account of him and his picture:

"People can not easily realize that a man may have two sides to his nature, and that a skill in devising amusement and entertainment does not necessarily exclude deep and sincere religious feeling. I must admit that I was myself rather surprised when I found that a certain very well-known *première danseuse* was in private life a devoted member of a close religious sect, and that she would attend no other church than that of her own denomination. But since then I have learned many things, and especially this, that one must not judge men by what they do upon the stage.

"The way in which M. Rudinoff came by the idea which underlies his painting of the 'Head of Christ' is extremely interesting. It may be explained that he does not devote the whole twelve months of the year to diverting the public. Three quarters of his time is spent in his studio, and in that studio at Bruges he seeks a refuge from the noise and worry of the great towns. During last winter, while working away at some painting, the memory of a strange experience came back to the artist, and he could think of nothing but of the head of Christ. In his younger days M. Rudinoff had not been a Christian, but, owing to certain circumstances, resolved to embrace the faith. He went to a convent in France to be prepared for the ceremony of baptism, and there, under the influence of the beautiful ritual and splendor of Roman Catholic ceremony, he felt himself spell-bound by the thought of the Spiritual Being whose crucifixion signified so infinite a love. And so it was that the face of the Christ became for him a living face—a face which for a time was forgotten under other circumstances, but which came back to him in the stillness of his studio. No model could satisfy the demands that so spiritual and ethereal a conception made upon the artist. He had to paint what he thought, and not what he saw. His body became the medium between the inspiration and the canvas. And so, in a state of spiritual ecstasy, was painted the picture that M. Rudinoff considers the justification for his existence."

"GOD'S USE OF NATIONS AS A POLICE FORCE."

ALL sorts of views are voiced at the present time concerning the legitimacy of force as a propagator of religion and civilization. The question is a live one to-day in South Africa, in the Philippines, in China. The answers to it vary all the way from the "non possumus" of the Society of Friends to the fiery outbreathings of the *soi-disant* crusader-emperor, Wilhelm of Germany.

A clerical view of the question, very different from the one lately expressed by Dr. Parkhurst in his pamphlet, "Guarding the Cross with Krupp Guns," is that of the Rev. Dr. William Ashmore, who writes in *The Watchman* (Bapt., August 9). He thus defines the extent to which in his opinion force is legitimate as an aid to the higher law:

"When people congregate in communities there must be a police to repress disorder. One man with a truncheon may suffice on any one beat. If one is not enough there must be two; if two are not enough there must be more—ten, twenty, or a hundred, or a thousand, or five thousand. When there comes to be five thousand people call it an army. If truncheons are not enough they must use pistols; if pistols are not enough they must use rifles; if rifles are not enough they must use cannon. Order and good government must be maintained at all hazards, for so God has decreed. Magistrates are His agents for this purpose. In case of insurrection and rebellion, of pillage and murder on a great scale, an army takes upon itself magisterial service. An army may be God's messenger waiting on this very thing; it beareth not the sword in vain; it mans the cannon not in vain."

It is interesting to note that the adherents of non-resistance, such as Tolstoy, the "Shakers," and the Society of Friends, have drawn most of their arguments from the Gospels; while the other party, both in the past and present, including the Covenanters, the Cromwellians, and Dr. Ashmore, have dwelt upon the ideal of life held up in the Old Testament. The writer proceeds:

"In Bible history the part that nations take in acting as God's police is made very conspicuous. When Israel sinned God sold them into the hands of the spoilers, into the hands of the King of Mesopotamia, and into the hands of the Philistines. On great occasions when He needed to arrrest and punish a whole nation of several millions at a time, He made another nation act as His constabulary and His jailers. On one occasion He summoned the Chaldeans to be the rod of His anger. On another He raised up the Chaldeans, that better and trusty nation, to execute judgment. In like manner when He intended deliverance He would raise up a sufficient force to break off the chains of His captives. He would set a whole nation on the track to rescue one nation out of the hands of another nation. Cyrus with his Medes and Persians furnishes an illustration.

"It will be seen then what part nations, as well as individuals, are made to act in the administrative government of God. It does not follow that the nations are conscious of the part they are taking; nor are they acting for the glory of God. Their own enrichment and aggrandizement may be at the bottom of it all; nevertheless they may be doing God's police work all the same. In it all there may be wrong inflicted and evil wrought, and for

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this God will punish them when He is through using them as 'the rod of His anger.' He will bring them down from their high looks and smite them to the dust. In this way He dealt with Babylon."

These ancient precedents from the Old Testament, says the writer, furnish a key to God's providences in all the ages and all the nations ever since. Ancient Rome was raised up to police the nations around her, and warring tribes were compelled to observe law and order. Clive and Hastings in India were unwittingly the harbingers of the Prince of Peace and His missionaries. Dr. Ashmore concludes thus:

"That savage and treacherous tribes, up and down the valleys, have treated the foreigner, American as well as Englishman, with a decent civility, is owing to that particular kind of police that wears a red coat and has a Union Jack flying over its tented barracks. Let us recognize the fact, and give them credit. British statesmen have not all of them meant it; but God has meant it. They have been promoting trade; but divine Providence has been promoting the kingdom. Christ administers the kingdom of grace; but behind the kingdom of grace is the kingdom of God and of the governor of the nation, who chastiseth the heathen, and who sitteth up one and putteth down another, and giveth the kingdom to whomsoever He will.

"These things bear upon the great fact of our unforescen and forced entrance into the Philippines, and just now to an unavoidable landing of troops in China. We are not there to conquer a nation, much less to appropriate their territory, but we are there to protect our people, and it may be that God intends we shall lend a hand in doing police work among the natives. China has become a next-door neighbor to us. It was not so fifty years ago; but it is so to-day. She has become a close and intimate neighbor. Our closer neighborship imposes new obligations upon us. May be God will compel us to form part of His *posse comitatus*. It is a subject worth looking into, at all events."

RAFFAELE MARIANO: A NEW ITALIAN REFORMER.

A SOMEWHAT rare, but always interesting type of religious reformer is the man who does not secede from the church, but prefers to work from within, like Savonarola in the Roman Church, Dr. Pusey (from a different standpoint) in the English Church, or Dr. Mitchell and Dr. McGiffert in America. Such an innovator is Raffaelo Mariano, who proposes some radical changes in the Roman Catholic system. He apparently does not deny any article of the faith, and does not desire Italians to become Lutherans or Calvinists, or Anglicans, or Old Catholics. His proposed reforms deal rather with modifications in the government and policy of the church, and with a lessening (but not denial) of the articles of belief which are required of all Roman Catholics. *The Independent* (August 23) gives the following sketch of him and his work:

"In his proposed articles of faith there is found no room for monarchical or papal form of government by divine right, nor for decrees of the Councils of Trent, or of the Vatican, nor for the authority of the councils of the ancient or the medieval church, or of the church fathers, or of Thomas Aquinas, nor for the Cathedra Petri. In fact, he has excluded from his scheme of Catholicism almost everything that constitutes the distinguishing feature of modern Roman Catholicism. Due respect, however, shall be shown toward the word of the Holy Scriptures. In recent years he has written half a dozen works on the origin and development of early Christianity, with special reference to its relations to the institution of papacy, with conclusions that are rather peculiar. While he denies that this institution is of divine right or has divine authority, he claims that those are wofully mistaken and are in conflict with the best of authorities who think that the papacy is the work of fraud or deception. He is able to cite excellent Protestant authority, among these such determined Lutherans as Professor Nosgen, of Rostock, to show that the best modern scholarship admits that Peter was in Rome and was the first religious teacher in that city. He can further appeal to that prince of patriotic and New-Testament scholars, Professor Zahn, of Erlangen, in confirmation of the same conviction. He evidently would not abolish the Papal institution, but would only deprive it of what he regards as its usurped rights. Mariano is a finished scholar, and is thoroughly at home in modern theological research. One of the most peculiar positions which he takes is his elaborate effort to demonstrate that the growth and development of Ultramontanism within the Catholic Church and the unfolding of its wonderful strength in political and other departments are largely attributable to the teachings of the liberal theology of the Protestants. He directs his polemics chiefly against Professor Harnack, of the University of Berlin, whom he regards as the leader of these classes."

WHO IS THE "SON OF MAN"?

BY no other term used in the Scriptures has so much international controversy been aroused as by the term "Son of Man." Just what the phrase meant in the mouth of Jesus, and what was its historic or traditional meaning, are questions that have produced a very considerable literature in Europe in the last few months. In the *Theologische Rundschau* (Nos. 6 and 7) Professor Baldensperger gives a critical account of the controversy. From this account we summarize as follows:

The discussion has gone through a remarkable series of ups and downs. The difficulty is caused by the seeming contradiction in the term itself. Why should Christ, when apparently wishing to claim the Messianic office, use this term, while "man," in the Scriptures, is commonly synonymous with weakness and sin? And how does it come that "Son of Man" and "Son of God" should in His mouth be practically equivalent expressions? One class of interpreters, the older, have in explanation simply recurred to the Book of Daniel, in which the Ancient of days is depicted as coming with one like the Son of Man, this personage being generally believed by the Jews to be the promised Messiah; and Christ adopted this technical term to denote His own office.

Another school of interpreters disregard this passage in the Book of Daniel, and try to explain this term from contemporary thought. An analysis of the Jewish theological thought oftentimes brings out various interpretations of the term, none of which had a pronounced Messianic meaning.

A third stage of the discussion seeks to connect the terms with the Aramaic tongue, which Christ and His disciples spoke. One of the leaders in this third method of interpretation is Wellhausen, the famous Old-Testament specialist. It has been agreed that the equivalent term *barnash*, in the Aramaic, signifies nothing else than "human being," or "I," and it is thought that Jesus thereby wished merely to use a circumlocution for the personal pronoun of the first person. In this sense it could have had no Messianic significance, but anybody else could have employed it with equal propriety.

The discussion is not concluded and has so far led to no satisfactory results. Such recognized theologians as the Dutch professor Eerdmons and the German Lietzman have strongly opposed this last view, and Wellhausen has not been able entirely to resist these arguments. In more recent writings he has retracted in a measure his former view, and acknowledges that the term must have had a Messianic meaning; but he still maintains that a critical analysis of the Gospel text will show that Jesus Himself never used it in this sense."

Baldensperger himself, in his account of the controversy, concludes that the interpretation will largely depend upon the position which the student takes on the wider subject of the person of Christ. One of the most significant utterances on the subject comes from Professor Harnack in his new work on the "Essence of Christianity" ("Das Wesen des Christententums," p. 82). He says:

"In reference to the term 'Son of Man' it should be stated that prominent theologians, and among them even Wellhausen, have doubted if Jesus ever used this term to designate Himself as the Messiah. I, however, can not find any reason to agree with this view. On the contrary, I am convinced that it would be gross

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violation of all principles of interpretation to find in this term anything else than a name for Jesus as the promised Messiah." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE BROAD-CHURCH PARTY EXTINCT?

THE strife of parties in the English Church is one of the most notable religious developments of the day, but it is a conflict almost exclusively between the sacerdotal conception of religion, as represented by the Ritualist party, and the Protestant conception, represented by the Low-Church party. The battle between rationalism and orthodoxy of thirty or forty years ago, when such great names as those of Bishop Colenso, Dean Stanley, Matthew Arnold, Frederick Denison Maurice, and Frederick Robertson represented more or less advanced phases of the Broad-Church movement, has long since subsided, and it has even been said that the party, as such, no longer exists, altho many constituent principles of it are recognized as still vital in all parties under the name of the "higher criticism."

The Rev. Canon Page Roberts, in *The National Review* (August), thus defines the Broad-Church attitude and its problems:

"The Broad-Church party is a party within a church, delimited by authoritative formulæ; within a church containing other parties, from which it differs, who regard it as less orthodox than themselves. In what respect does it differ from other church parties? Essentially, in its spirit. While the spirit of orthodoxy regards the definitions of creeds and established articles of religion as unalterable, the Broad-Church spirit treats them as provisional, and capable of closer approximation to the eternal truth. But, confronted by authoritative formulæ, what can it do when it finds any of the authoritative formulæ, as popularly received, averse from new aspects of truth which have been reached? The natural impulse would be to get the formulæ altered. 'There is no reason,' said the Archbishop of York, 'why we should not reconsider both our statements of doctrine and canons of discipline if under the guidance of the Holy Spirit they might be made more helpful to the welfare of the church itself and to the comfort of individual souls.' . . . . . .

"Can men honorably remain within a community with whose articles or creeds they may not be in complete agreement? This must be decided by every man's own conscience. Certain it is that identity of belief has never existed even in the narrowest conventicle, any more than it has prevailed in a mighty, coercive church. Beneath the same authoritative definitions, differences of opinion have existed and contended. High Churchmen interpret the articles in one way, Low Churchmen in another. Speaking of subscription, Mr. Erskine, of Linlathen, once said: 'If I had in youth entered any church, I should certainly never hold myself in the slightest degree fettered by such engagements so as either to restrict my speculation or preaching as to make me feel that I ought to leave the church to which I had joined myself. I should have considered that I did it wrong if I did not believe that it would be ready to adopt any truths, however alien from its articles, if they were clearly set before it. It might depose me, but I would press upon it that it professed above all things that it was the Church of Christ more a great deal than of England or Scotland, and that those who entered it had engagements to God paramount to any engagements he could make with it, as it had also engagements to eternal truth.'

"If, then, the established formulæ of a church can not be altered, and if it would be destructive of a powerful agency for good were its most enlightened members compelled to retire from it, the only course open to them, employing the freedom possessed by the other parties within the church, is to interpret the established formulæ in the light of their new perceptions. 'As I consider the provision of absolute immutability in a constitution irrational, I think it safer to interpret it loosely in practise.' But the need for such reinterpretation must arise from time to time, because new perceptions of truth arise from time to time. Knowledge is ever increasing, and each increase enters into and combines with previous knowledge, producing a new quantity."

That such a party can ever become extinct is, Canon Roberts believes, simply impossible: "So long as there is a church, and man remains a rational being, it must exist. Final opinions are the fortresses of fools. From the dawn of Christianity until the present day, the Broad-Church spirit has had representatives." So far as the Church of England is concerned, this spirit, the Canon continues, has diffused and extended its influence to other parties, rather than maintained a separate party existence. The works of the most eminent members of the High-Church party show a surprising assimilation of the conclusions which years ago were regarded, when expressed by Jowett and Colenso, as rank and dangerous weeds of heresy, and which caused the latter, when bishop of Natal, to resign his see. Of this tendency to "benevolent assimilation" on the part of High Churchmen the writer gives the following examples:

"Canon Gore says: 'There is nothing materially untruthful, tho there is something uncritical, in attributing the whole legislation to Moses, acting under divine command. It would be only of a piece with the attribution of the collection of Psalms to David, and of Proverbs to Solomon' ['Lux Mundi Inspiratio,' p. 353]. Mr. Illingworth says: 'While we, who believe them [miracles] as rooted in our records and congruous with our creeds, still do not rest upon them, or feel serious concern when they are attacked. . . . The very form of the account in Genesis is too obviously Oriental and mythical'—shade of Colenso, be at peace!—'to be pressed into history in the Western sense of the word. . . . Biology has added the conjecture that his (man's) physical frame, at least, was developed from some lower animal form, and this, if true, as on the evidence seems extremely probable' ['Bampton Lectures,' pp. 203, 155, 143]. With still greater daring, the late head of the Pusey House affirms: 'There exist among the writers of the New Testament differences in point of view as regards the person of Christ, and distinct stages of doctrinal development' ['Dissertations,' p. 77]. 'The eschatological discourses of our Lord exhibit the limitations proper to prophecy—they can not rightly be described as history written before by the hand of omniscience' ['Dissertations,' p. 84]. Our Lord's discourses on the last things '*can not be described as history written before by the hand of omniscience!*'"

A ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW OF CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

WE have lately given some views of the state of religion in Japan based upon articles in *The Independent* and in *The Orient*, the latter a native Japanese paper (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 18). According to the former journal, most of the leading Christians are Protestants, and Protestantism in Japan is the leading Christian influence. Quite another view is given in *The Catholic World* (August) by Mr. Francis Penman, a literary man who lives in Japan. He commences with this excerpt from *The Japan Advertiser:*

"*The Japan Advertiser* has it upon the best of authority that one of the American mission boards is next month to withdraw from Japan its only remaining representative, and is to leave its work henceforward entirely in the hands of the Japanese, who have become interested in it. 'The latter (says our contemporary) are to have the use of the buildings and property (of no inconsiderable value), and some pecuniary aid will continue to be granted them, but the work itself will be practically free from foreign guidance.'"

Upon this statement Mr. Penman remarks:

"This extract shows clearly the failure of Protestant Christianity in this country, for it is failure and not large-hearted trust in the Japanese Protestant that has caused this retreat. There are at present independent Protestant churches in Japan, but, in the first place, their Christianity has become so vague that it can hardly be called Christianity at all; and, in the second place, they are not making headway. A Japanese journalist, who relates his experiences in the columns of the *Kirisuto Tokyo Shimbun*, says that he examined the roll of one of these churches some time ago, and found that out of a total membership of 323 no less than 86 persons were marked absent. He was informed that out of the remainder, 123 persons were Christian

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only in name, so that the work of the church had to be carried on by a little over 100 converts; and even out of these the average attendance at church meetings did not exceed 77. And the last report of the *Kumiai* (Independent Japanese churches—Protestant, of course) shows that the number of self-supporting churches has fallen from 40 to 34, and, if the truth must be told, there are not more than 24 or 25 of these that are self-supporting in reality.

"Not only are the 'Independent' churches thus going backward in point of numbers, they are, as I have just hinted, going wofully backward in regard to doctrine as well. I shall give a concrete example of what I mean. The Doshisha is a fine educational institution established by a Japanese Protestant who was, I believe, a sincere and able Christian. It was run for a number of years as a religious establishment in connection with the American Mission Board, and of course the trustees were all Christians of good standing, and generally clergymen. For some time they *were* Christians, but changes—mental and otherwise—occur rapidly in Japan, and only last year they had progressed so far toward Agnosticism that a breach with the American Mission Board occurred. I visited personally some of the leaders of the movement, and they told me that they certainly did not believe in the divinity of Christ; in fact, I failed to discover any one point of Christian belief that they did believe in. And I do not blame them; for it was evident to me that they were logically right, and acted in good faith on the principle of private interpretation. Ten years ago Protestantism had a very good outlook in Japan, and many highly educated Japanese embraced it. But it took the 'advanced thinkers' among the converts only a year or two to out-Spencer Spencer, and to-day the vernacular Protestantism of Japan is getting on as best it can without any burning or shining light whatsoever. The burning and shining lights—in other words, the leading native ecclesiastics—became all of them 'philosophers,' and, while still professing to be Christians, attempted to call in German and other materialism to their aid. The English and American missionary bodies to which they belonged naturally objected. The American Episcopal Church of Japan fell foul of Dr. Sugiura, a Japanese minister (who has had, by the way, the advantage of an excellent American education), who denied the miraculous birth of Christ. Many of the leading Japanese clergymen resigned; and, in another direction, the organ of the Lutheran Church in Japan, a magazine which maintained that the Bible is a revelation, was discontinued because 'no suitable editor could be found who was prepared to defend such a theory.'"

Mr. Penman quotes the following letter from a Japanese writer in one of the Tokyo magazines:

"Can it be said that our Christian philosophy has been any more successful than our preaching of morality? I trow not. After attempting to call in German materialism to the aid of Christianity with poor results, our philosophers fell back on the ultra-idealism of Brahmanism and Buddhism, with the outcome that they have gradually explained away the personality of the Christian God, reducing Him to a mere controlling force, or to a fixed law called *Temmei*. What possibility is there of building a system of morality on belief in the existency of such an entity as this? . . . If we ask what amount of real faith in Christianity there exists in this country, the answer must be discouraging. Christians dispute about opinions and discuss this doctrine and that, but beneath it all, it seems to me, there is little real belief. Christianity in coming to us has had the advantage of being associated with a system of civilization whose merits are acknowledged. It has been represented as part and parcel of that civilization, and hence has in the past received a certain amount of prestige that it is no longer likely to retain. The feeling of the nation in reference to the various elements composing what is called Western civilization has changed, and hence Christianity is no longer likely to be regarded as an inseparable part of that civilization. If things proceed thus, in thirty years Christianity in Japan will be effaced."

To this Mr. Penman adds the words of a careful student of religious movements in Japan: "There are few churches in Japan that are not invaded by heresy and skepticism, and it would seem that before many decades are past there will be materials enough in this country to satisfy the mind of a Mosheim, should the world produce another such patient chronicler of the endless vagaries of theological speculation."

Mr. Penman admits that Christianity of all kinds in the present or "Meiji" era is making slow progress in Japan. If many of the Japanese who have joined in the Agnostic movement ever return to Christianity, Mr. Penman believes that it will be to that form of it represented by the Roman Catholic Church.

ISLAMISM IN CHINA.

THE Mohammedan press in India is devoting much attention to the troubles in China, whereas the Hindu press and presumably the Hindu people show very little interest in the matter. From Panislam sources in Stamboul, the Russian *Viedomosti* estimates that there are in China 32,000,000 Mohammedans, altho the Panislam authorities themselves put the figure at between 80,000,000 and 100,000,000. The *Viedomosti* comments substantially as follows:

In China, Mohammedanism has not won its way, as elsewhere, by the sword, but peacefully. Four hundred years before Genghis Khan, to whom is generally attributed the introduction of Islamism into China, there were many Mohammedans in that country.

In the eighth century, the rulers of China were on the best of terms with the princes of Mohammedan states. Followers of the prophet were at liberty to settle and travel in China, and all through the Middle Ages Arabian travelers and merchants were hospitably received in the Celestial Empire. At a time when religious toleration was an unknown quantity in Europe, Mohammedans and Buddhists lived peaceably in China. From the eighth to the fourteenth century they were, it is true, deprived of their political rights; but these were finally restored to them, and in the interim they suffered no annoyance.

As an example of the strength of Islam in China the Taiping revolt may be cited. It was nothing more or less than an attempt to make China a Mohammedan state. The original mover in the rebellion was the Mohammedan, Iman Matschesana, a fanatic who had been to Mecca and Constantinople.

The same journal is of the opinion that a rebellion similar to the Taiping revolt might at any time burst out in China and aggravate the already troubled condition of that country.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Methodist Protestant Church, which stands for restriction of episcopal powers, full representation of the laity in church conferences, and the right of women to preach, reports 177,066 members, 1,645 ministers, and 126,031 Sunday-school scholars for the present year. Their chief mission work is in Japan, where they have twelve ordained missionaries.

A FREETHOUGHT journal contains an advertisement by a physician who calls himself "Dr. —, the Liberal." After specifying his various professional accomplishments, he adds: "As the doctor is liberal and progressive. the Freethinkers of the land should give him their patronage, and not waste their money on Christian doctors, whose remedies are like their religion, but pin their faith to an infidel physician, and see how much better they will come out in the end."

THE REV. J. A. F. KING, presiding elder of the Lexington (Illinois) District of the United Brethren in Christ, calls attention to a discrepancy between the official report of the United Brethren's missionary work in China, rendered in May, 1900, and the statistics quoted by us from *The Missionary Review*. The correct figures are, he says: Ordained ministers, 3; medical missionaries, 3; native workers, 16; out-stations, 3; meeting-places, 4; adherents, 155; communicants, 80; added by confession of faith during the year, 39; Sunday-schools, 2; teachers, 4; pupils, 110; day-schools, 4; native teachers, 4; pupils enrolled, 126. The work of missions, as carried on by the United Brethren in Christ in China, is under the control of the Woman's Board.

MR. PERRITON MAXWELL calls attention in *Truth* to the strange history of a church-building on Franklin Street, near West Broadway, New York. He says: "Erected in 1822, this simple little building was first the home of a Presbyterian congregation, then a place of worship for Baptists, and, five years after its erection, a church of the Dutch Reformed sect. Since 1856 the building has been—what would you guess? A pickle factory! From the sweets of religion to the acids of commerce. An odd metamorphosis—a strange humiliation! The building is one of the oldest sacred structures in New York, and one of the four most ancient Presbyterian church buildings on Manhattan Island."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD CHINA.

ANY comment which the foreign press may have to make on the reply of the United States to Russia's peace proposals has not yet had time to reach this country by port. The cable, however, has reported "bitter chagrin" on the part of the London newspapers over the harmony developing between Russia and the United States, and *The Standard*, which is counted Lord Salisbury's organ, thinks the importance of America's attitude can hardly be overrated. It adds that the obscurities of the present may clear away in the immediate future, but the powers must retain their hold on Peking. The proposal of the United States Government, tho not inconsistent with its own dignity, is quite impracticable for others, since a withdrawal from Peking would be counted as a triumph of the anti-foreign party, and be represented in all parts of the empire as due to European cowardice.

Even prior to this recent correspondence, America's attitude during the Chinese troubles has been calling forth some discussion in England, the Liberals seeming to approve and the Conservatives to distrust our policy. Thus the Manchester *Guardian* (Radical, July 23) said:

"We think it was Li Hung Chang who some time ago differentiated America from the other powers as the power which did not want to steal land. Even now that her hands are soiled with the first blood and dirt of imperialistic adventure, America has not quite divested herself of the old reputation, desired and gained for her by Washington and Franklin, of a nation bearing itself as a self-respecting and peaceable man bears himself toward his neighbors. But, to do them justice, Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hay do not owe any measure of success they have just gained in China solely to foreign recollections of the noble policy to which they have for some years been generally unfaithful. What they say publicly on the Chinese crisis is invariably sensible. They do not publicly express, nor let subordinate members of their Government express, a desire to hang the headstrong woman who probably holds the life of their ambassador in the hollow of her hand. They do not advertise an intention of razing Peking to the ground and decimating the Chinese, while the foreign colonies and outlying traders or missionaries are still scattered over almost the whole of China."

The Westminster Gazette recently published a criticism of our policy, written by Frederick Greenwood, former editor of *The St. James's Gazette*. Mr. Greenwood's criticism was based on the fact, as he viewed it, that "America stands aloof from us and is likely to do so as a supreme point of policy." This elicited a reply from Mr. W. J. Stillman, an American artist and writer, now a resident in London and for years correspondent of the London *Times*. He writes:

"The position taken by the United States is precisely that taken by England in all European affairs in which she had not a direct interest—*i.e.*, that of avoiding all alliances in which those interests were not a dominant item. And the feeling which determines that attitude on the part of the United States is that England never enters into any alliance in which she has not a selfish interest, and that it is therefore not in our interest to form an alliance with her until our own interests demand it. As the mother walks, so walks the child. I think I know the pulse of the American people better than Mr. Greenwood can, having felt it, boy and man, for seventy years. An alliance of any kind with any other nation than England is impossible on any ground, and a declared alliance with England is improbable until that country holds a position on some great question not dictated by its trade interests—a contingency which I have yet to witness."

The Saturday Night (Toronto) does not like our attitude. It says:

"The United States was on the border of intervening in matters which concern only the empire of Great Britain and the South African republics. No one is quite sure how near the United States was to inserting its thumb into a pie which it neither baked nor had to do with. With regard to China, the same beautiful Christian principles had no effect. . . . No country has been so conspicuous in rejecting the yellow man, no nation has been so absolutely without conscience as to whether it would be useful in making a good citizen out of the yellow fellow, and yet at the moment of trial, when all nations have to do with the great question, the United States is the first one to lie down and assume the attitude of being the arbitrator. This point of view is the most contemptible that could be assumed. . . . Its contemptible attitude with regard to diplomacy, its willingness to get something for nothing, its anxiety to get a benefit out of an international trouble without paying any of the cost, should place, and I think has placed, it in a position of a nation that desires favors but is not prepared to pay the price. Nothing could be worse than this."

The influential Russian papers have all along deprecated the idea that Russia is at war with China, and have insisted that the young emperor of China should be sustained and the *status quo ante bellum* restored as speedily as possible. They are, therefore, naturally pleased with all indications of similar intentions in the United States. The *Novoye Vremya* has indorsed the policy of the United States as formulated by Secretary Hay, and advises an understanding between Russia and this country. In one leader it said:

"It is a pleasure to us to point to the agreement between Russia and her old friend, the United States. And this agreement should be firm, because it is founded on similarity of interests. We have anxiously sought to promote peace in China, because she is our neighbor, in direct contact with us for many thousand miles, while the United States sincerely desires order in China in order to develop her trade there. Alien to selfish purposes, to designs upon Chinese territory, Russia and America can peaceably walk hand-in-hand."

The possibility of an alliance with the United States is developed by this quasi-official organ with much force. It asserts that Germany alone may be suspected of desiring territorial compensation, and that she could not withstand a potent moral combination to which Great Britain and France would give in their adherence. With reference to Manchuria even, which is Russia's "sphere," the *Novoye Vremya* says:

"If the Peking Government is unable to guarantee order in Manchurian territory crossed by our railway, then we must take its place and pacify the districts. The Chinese administrators know best how to keep their masses within proper limits, but when they fail, a stronger hand must take charge. But we must make it known that we are fighting a rebellion, and that the territory will be returned to China as soon as peace has been restored and a stable government established. We have departed from our old lines of policy in China, and must revert to them. Manchurian territory is not wanted by us; what we want is order and a firm government, and this can be more easily achieved if we at once, and energetically, address ourselves to the task, instead of postponing it and waiting for the drift of events."

The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, another important paper, is just as emphatic. It writes:

"War with China is not desirable for us, and for the sake of others we should not participate in one. We must stand guard on our frontier and in Manchuria, but our motto is, 'Friendship with China.' There must be no bloodshed out of revenge or the satisfaction of anger."

Sviet, the Moscow *Viedomosti*, and Prince Westcherrey's *Grajdanin* express the same ideas. Even the *Novosti*, which believes with the British and German papers that the "rebellion" is a fiction, and that the Chinese authorities at the helm in Peking have directed the attacks upon the legations and controlled the imperial troops at Taku, Tien-Tsin, and elsewhere, not excepting the invaded Russian territory, insists that all notion of partition, territorial acquisition by way of compensa-

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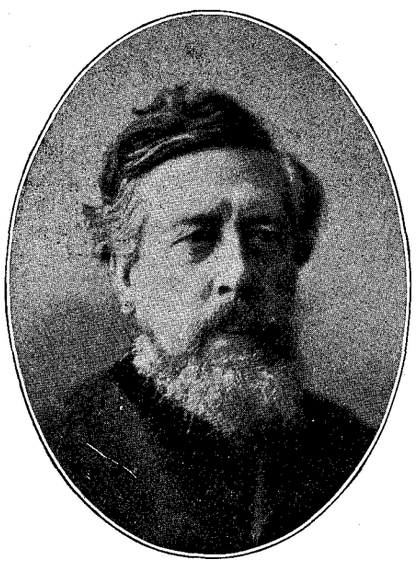
tion, and radical interference in internal affairs of China must be abandoned, and in the most public, solemn manner. Reparation, indemnity, and guaranties for the future it favors, but not an attempt upon China's integrity as a nation.

WILHELM LIEBKNECHT.

THE cause of Socialism has suffered a serious loss in the death of Wilhelm Liebknecht, next to Bebel the most prominent member of the Social-Democratic Party in Germany, and the moving spirit of the Berlin *Vorwärts*. Over 150,000 people are said to have turned out to attend his funeral, and there is no doubt that he retained to the last the admiration and respect of his followers, tho his influence was undoubtedly declining among the younger section. The *Vorwärts* expresses itself to the following effect:

Socialism has lost no advocate of greater importance since the death of Marx and Engels. As an agitator and organizer he was without a rival, and the international importance of Socialism no less than the strength of the party in Germany is largely due to his efforts. He loved freedom above everything, and for freedom all his efforts were concentrated. He died as he has lived, working for his fellow men, for he had been at his desk until 12:30 A.M. Less than three hours later, he had ceased to live. Labor has lost one of its foremost champions in its fight against capitalism.



WILHELM LIEBKNECHT.

Liebknecht has received what the French call "rather a good press," better than he might have expected at a time when the great revolution he predicted seemed more likely to become a fact. But on the whole he is described as a man who outlived his times. In the very liberal Berlin *Nation*, P. Nathan ends an article as follows:

"When the aims of the labor movement are turned chiefly in the direction of improvement in the standard of life among workingmen, Liebknecht will not be regarded as a reliable political prophet, but he will be remembered as the man who launched the political ship of the Fourth Estate in Germany, and successfully piloted it into navigable waters. That is not a little. The party may not reach its Utopia, but it will arrive at a condition which makes life more pleasant, even to the poorest, than now."

Wilhelm Liebknecht was the most ardent advocate of internationalism, and his enthusiasm appealed to many Germans who dreamed of the removal of all national boundaries. But the attitude of the Socialists in England and France, and even of the Poles, all of whom remained Englishmen, Frenchmen, or Poles in the first place, and Socialists in the second place, convinced many German Socialists that universal brotherhood must remain an idle dream, and Liebknecht's persistent depreciation of everything connected with the life-work of Bismarck cooled off the enthusiasm of many of his admirers. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"There never was a man who tried so hard to forget that he was a German. His main work within the party was to invent catchwords and phrases which should poison the mind of the workingman against the efforts which were made on his behalf, and to prevent the masses from enjoying the powerful, prosperous new empire which had sprung from the wreck of former times. The legislation for the protection of the workingmen, the pension laws, the extension of political rights, all the work which has been done and is still going on was opposed by him as hindering the development of a state of things in which the 'labor battalions' would rule all. The *Vorwärts* praises him specially as the man who neutralized the influence of Bismarck, and, indeed, Liebknecht ridiculed and distorted everything the German people owe to their greatest statesman. In this way he has earned everlasting fame for himself, for when future historians mention him it will be as the man who could not understand the greatest period in his people's existence, and disliked everything connected with it."

His party was grateful to Liebknecht, and he was not a poor man. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) nevertheless thinks it strange that the Socialist papers, which always ridicule that sort of thing in other people, make much of the fact that Liebknecht was a good husband and father. Many of the Socialist obituary notices certainly reveal a touch of that respect for a man of mark which is censured in such scathing terms by revolutionary papers if shown in the case of a Bismarck or King Humbert. The Dutch Socialist, Van Kol, according to the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, expressed himself as follows:

"He taught us that only by an enthusiastic man can great aims be achieved. The fire which burned within his soul reached the most distant lands, a spark flew to the Netherlands and he has idealized our lives. Many of us sat at his feet in our youth, and our hearts were filled by his enthusiasm. Now he has found rest, and we, who stand sorrowing by his grave, cry out: 'Wilhelm Liebknecht, thou hast not lived and fought for naught!'"

Like most extremists among the Socialists, Liebknecht rarely suggested anything for the immediate amelioration of the condition of the working classes. He wanted the rule of the proletariat, and he opposed all reforms which might retard an upheaval. *The Speaker* (London) says:

"If, as Marx held, the capitalist *régime* was working out its own undoing, it was only a work of supererogation to try and achieve the end by other means. The more capitalism was left to follow its own instincts without let or hindrance, the more perfectly it would build up by the gradual substitution of *Grossbetrieb* for *Klein-betrieb*, that socialist organization of industry from which the capitalist shell would presently be sloughed off. The true attitude of a disciple of Marx would thus appear to be one of quietism or passive resistance, not that of Liebknecht, who might, if any one, be called 'ever a fighter'; otherwise, what is the use of a man like Marx, who can see the unconscious in history, while it is still such?"

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) attributes Liebknecht's influence chiefly to the fact that he was a college graduate. "In Germany," says the French paper, "there are two castes: those who have 'studied,' and those who have not. Liebknecht had studied at Giessen, Berlin, and Marburg, and that gave him greater influence among the workingmen whose cause he advocated than the prestige enjoyed by men who 'ain't no scholars, but who know what they are talking about.'" The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) thinks that Liebknecht lost prestige among the French Socialists when, true to his principles, he advised them to remain perfectly neutral in the Dreyfus case. The Berlin correspondent of the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* expresses himself to the following effect:

Liebknecht's internationalist ideals largely hindered the development of the German Social Democratic Party into a useful Radical organization. Gradually he lost influence, and sometimes the younger element in the *Vorwärts* even rebelled against him, the well-paid editor-in-chief. But the party discipline is admirable, and the old fossil was kept on as a kind of plaster saint. In private life he and Bebel were honorable men. But Bebel, with his fiery enthusiasm, is much more sympathetic. Liebknecht's icy fanaticism was rather repulsive, as it did not

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excuse his methods. He was unscrupulous to the highest degree, and no means were too dirty for him to use in advancing his party. Deliberate, carefully prepared calumny seemed to him perfectly justifiable. But during the last few years he was a toothless old lion. In the Reichstag younger men, like Singer, the man with the fat purse, had their say; even if he was unchained to act the "grand old man," he was not listened to. In the *Vorwärts* he still occupied the editorial chair, but the younger element liked to pull the night-cap over his ears, and shove chair and grandpapa and all into a corner.

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) speaks in the following terms:

"At the last elections in Germany, the Social Democrats polled more than 2,000,000 votes, more than 27 per cent. of all the votes polled; and they elected 18 per cent. of the members of the Reichstag. They form the strongest political party in Germany. This strength is the result of a generation of striving, and is due largely to the personality of one man—Wilhelm Liebknecht. When, in 1864, he returned from exile in London to Germany, there were but a few thousands of organized workmen, who partly belonged to the Reform Party and partly owned allegiance to Lassalle. Four years later Liebknecht had won over Bebel and his following of workingmen. In 1864 he called a general conference at Nuremberg, at which 14,000 workingmen were represented, and where a new party—the Social-Democratic—was formed. That party is now recognized as the promulgator of the doctrines of Marx in Germany. A man who has founded a party of such strength, had led it for a generation, dictated its beliefs, prescribed its tactics and aims, has done that which must win the applause of even his bitterest antagonists."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESENT RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

MUCH of the prevalent nervousness in Great Britain is due to fear of a French attack. President Loubet reviewed a formidable French fleet while the British naval maneuvers were going on, and the French navy appeared less despicable to English correspondents than on some former occasions. Moreover, the theory that the possession of Gibraltar gives Great Britain such an advantage as to render France practically helpless has received serious injury. A French fleet, not long since, just to make the experiment, steamed through the Straits at night, with lights covered, without being seen. *The National Review* (London) presents its reasons for believing that a French army of invasion could very easily be kept in readiness. In *The Fortnightly Review*, Karl Blind endeavors to show that France is decidedly unfriendly to England. He writes:

"How would England fare in a war in which she had to struggle against a strong military and naval power, or a combination of two such powers—say, Russia and France? Historically speaking, how would it have gone with her at Waterloo, or in the Crimea, had she not had what she can not get now—namely, foreign allies, with a vast preponderance of troops of theirs over her own? . . . . . .

"I found French feeling about England one of extreme bitterness—even more so than I had known before from press reports and from private correspondence with old friends. Egypt and Fashoda are, no doubt, in the background of that hostile attitude. . . . . .

"Yet it can neither be denied that among their better-class politicians, and among the more fair-thinking section of the younger generation, a genuine sentiment in favor of the South African republics is in existence. That sentiment is fed by the knowledge of a sprinkling of descendants from French Huguenots being contained in the Boer population. It is not all from jealousy and rivalry that the opposition to England has arisen in this war. Unpleasant as the truth may sound, it is a truth that the conscience of Europe—nay, of the civilized world—has spoken through the utterances of a great many 'Intellectuals'—from Herbert Spencer, Alexander Bain, George Meredith, Walter Crane, and many others, to Mommsen and Tolstoy."

Yet there is apparently no desire in France to pick a quarrel with Great Britain. But there is much evidence that any interference with French plans, especially in Morocco, would bring about a popular explosion in France, which might be used by the military party fo their purposes. It is not easy to see why Great Britain should interfere in Morocco. The London *Tablet* says:

"As regards the right and claims of England, they are defined by the Anglo-French agreement of 1899, and this instrument leaves a perfectly free hand to France on her southern Algerian frontier, which nowhere impinges on a British sphere or protectorate. It is only on the Mediterranean that English interests come into play, since the transfer of Ceuta or Tangier to a strong power would threaten her position as warden of the strait leading to the Mediterranean. It is this contingency that renders affairs in the interior of Morocco of serious import to her, and it is not remotely brought into view by the present movements in the South."

The question asked on the Continent is: Will Great Britain consider the time well chosen to make good her claim that the Mediterranean Sea must be regarded as a British lake? The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thinks that if a war breaks out between the two powers, it will be of British making. It says:

"We are assured on good authority that France is not preparing to strike, and without France, what would be the condition of an anti-British coalition? It is true that we have for some time past considered the possibility of a rupture with England, and that we have made preparations for the defense; but we do not intend to be aggressive. We in France still hope that the fit of jingoism will pass away in England, and that each of the two great nations will develop its immense territory rather than further extend its frontiers. We are stupefied by the fact that our neighbors speak of the danger of an early rupture, and even mention next November as the time when it is to take place, according to the opinion of some military attaché. There need be no quarrel over China. England knows what Russia wants, and our own press and officials have been explicit enough in declaring what France expects to gain, which is altogether outside of the British sphere. If, therefore, the month of November should witness a conflagration different from the falling stars to which Lord Salisbury alluded,* it will be because Great Britain desired it."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A German Plan for Soldiers' Messages.—A scheme worthy of imitation has been devised by the German Government whereby its soldiers who are on foreign service may communicate quickly with their friends. A code has been invented by which even the private soldiers may use the cables. The troops are divided into a series of groups denoted by letters, Each group numbers 2,100 men, whose names and home addresses are in the lists. The troops are in possession of code books, one for each ten men. In these, a hundred messages are designated by numbers. Thus, 01, I am in good health; 02, Was in battle, but am unhurt; 12, Back with the force, perfectly recovered; 21, Friend badly wounded; 31, Your letter received; 39, Yes; 40, No; 41, Letter received. Do nothing until you get my answer.

A telegram may run as follows: "B 673—44." This means: "Trooper Stein, of the Sixth squadron, to his father in Leipzig, No. —— X Street: I did not quite understand your letter. Write again. Greeting."

These telegrams, by order of the postmaster-general, go free of charge; but there is a delay until twenty are gathered into one message. None of them may, however, be kept over twenty-four hours.

QUEEN MARGHERITA of Italy has composed the following prayer "in memory of King Humbert I., my lord and most loved consort," to be recited by the people in conjunction with the rosary: "Because he was merciful to all according to Thy law, O Lord, be merciful to him and give him peace; because he cared only for justice, have pity on him, O Lord; because he always forgave every one, forgive Thou his errors, inevitable to human nature, O Lord; because he loved his people and had only one thought, the good of *La Patria*, receive Thou him into Thy glorious kingdom, O Lord; because he was good until his last breath and fell a victim to his goodness, give him the crown of martyrs, O Lord."

* In a recent speech ridiculing the idea that anything more important is to be apprehended in November.

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RECENT OUTBREAKS OF ANTISEMITISM.

THE indignation of the Western world over the actions of the Chinese "Boxers" calls forth from time to time some sarcastic comments upon the actions of the different European peoples themselves in the treatment of aliens residing among them. The British and Americans, the Germans say, are "fairly dripping with humanity and freedom," but do things within their own boundaries which look strangely at variance with their professions. But neither Germany nor the other nations are without offense. What negro-lynching is to the American and Boer-baiting to the Briton, Jew-baiting is to the majority of European nations. Jews still fare badly in Russia. In Odessa some seventy Jews were killed when they tried to desert from the army rather than go to China, and a mob destroyed much property. *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) says:

"In the poorer Jewish quarters, whence the occupants had fled hither and thither for shelter, the household effects were collected into huge heaps and fired. Jewish women and young girls were brutally beaten and kicked. There are many small towns within the southern pale where the authorities find it extremely difficult to suppress these periodical raids upon the Jews, but there is no excuse for the civil and military authorities of a city like Odessa, with its ample police force, its corps of gendarmerie, and its immense garrison, in allowing nearly half a million of citizens to be dominated by a ruffianly and murderous mob for two days and nights."

Tho less violent, the Germans are hardly more tolerant. The *Ethische Kultur* (Berlin) says:

"At Kouitz, the mob has attacked Jewish citizens under pretence of revenging a ritualistic murder. The ignorant masses still believe that Jews kill Christian children because their blood is needed for certain Talmudic rites. The *Germania*, a Catholic paper published in the German capital, and the *Staatsbürger Zeitung*, a Protestant paper also published in Berlin, actually discuss and defend these hypotheses."

In France, the Government has lately shown much energy in suppressing antisemitic riots. In Austria, several cases of abduction of Jewish children are reported. They are locked up in Catholic convents to save their souls and the authorities refuse to aid the parents in recovering them. But Rumania is at present the most prominent scene of antisemitic outbreaks, and the Government is charged with aiding in the *Judenhetze*.

The Bucharest correspondent of *The Jewish Chronicle* (London, August 10) thus describes events occurring in the months of May and June:

"Every Jew who had the appearance of being poor was seized in the street or in the *ceaina* (a sort of café where poor Jews take tea) and brutally dragged to the police-station. Hundreds of Jews were thrown into the subterranean cells, and only those who were able to rely on influential intervention on their behalf succeeded in gaining their liberty; all the rest were sent 'to their place of origin,' a term which is used for vagrants. These places of origin are towns in which some had not resided for five, ten, or even forty years. A number of these unfortunate persons who were sent to their last place of origin knew nobody in the town in which they were born, and were even more unhappy than at home. At the railway station at Tecoutchi a portion of the Jews expelled from Bucharest were abandoned by the police and left to continue their journey alone without a sou in their pockets. The terror which reigned for some weeks in the capital can only be compared with that of the memorable days of the hunt of 'vagabonds' from Jassy in 1867. The Jews were afraid to leave their homes and to attend to their business, and in those painful days the cafés were deserted."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"The Jews have always been oppressed in Rumania; but when the country became independent, full equality was to be given to all citizens. Many Jews, however, failed to register as Rumanian citizens. They preferred to pass as foreigners, in order to escape military service. With the consent of the powers this protection was withdrawn, but now the Rumanian Government has failed to give equal rights to the man who must share the duties of other Rumanian citizens. Jews can not become officials, they can not open a place of business without interference. Jewish private schools are strangled, but the Jew is not admitted into the public schools. To all this must be added a popular boycott of unusual magnitude, and it will be understood why the Jews were anxious to emigrate."

The Rumanian Government, however, does not like this wholesale desertion (amounting, according to *The Jewish Chronicle*, to 20,000 up to the middle of July), for many of the later emigrants are wealthy. The official press, therefore, endeavors to make it appear that the trouble is over. The *Agence Roumaine* (Bucharest) says:

"The emigrated Jews return in great numbers, and they will be transported free of charge to their homes. In Vienna, Frankfort, and Rotterdam, the Rumanian representatives have obtained permission for the emigrants to stay until the funds for their return can be obtained. Since July 30, Jews may settle anywhere in the smaller towns, but in the villages only if they have served in the army or possess some capital."

But the Jews are not ready to believe these promises, and few have returned of their own accord. Nobody wants them, and they were made to return much against their will. *Dr. Bloch's Wochenschrift* (Vienna) relates many cases of suicide and attempted suicide among them. The *Zeitung des Judenthums* (Berlin) says:

"It looks very much as if the United States would refuse hospitality to the Rumanian Jews. The existing laws do not give any excuse for this; but what can not be done lawfully may be done as an 'administrative measure.' Thus some Jewish emigrants were held, tho they had the legal thirty dollars in their pockets, and bonds were required. Yet the bonds of Rumanian societies were refused, and only near relatives accepted as bondsmen. The most of these emigrants will probably go to Canada."

The question is asked, Why are the Rumanian Jews not welcome? The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* thinks partly because Jews are generally different in habits, in character, and in ideals from the people among whom they live. Moreover, they manage to obtain power and influence out of all proportion to their numbers, and this altho they never become really one with the people of the country among whom they settle. The Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which is certainly not antisemitic, says this of the Rumanian Jews in particular:

"The Jew hawkers and peddlers have ruined the Rumanian squire and farmer. They creep in everywhere, fattening upon the labor of others. We state but a fact which can not be gainsaid. Many European papers attribute the Jewish emigration to Jew-baiting; but that is a mistake. There have been some local rebellions of the people against their exploiters, but this wholesale emigration has a different cause. The majority of the emigrants have no definite calling or handicraft; they leave the country because the people have been so impoverished by them that the Jews themselves find it difficult to make a living. They used to go from the North to the South. The South, too, has now been impoverished, and the Jews now cross the frontiers. Whoever has seen the doings of these 'business men' must admit that they are not a desirable element. They are a cancer on the the body of a nation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New "Universal Language."—So-called "universal languages" are still appearing, but the supply seems to exceed the demand. The latest, according to *Science*, calls itself Bolak, in English the "blue language" or "the language color of heavens." An English circular issued from Paris informs the reader that the new language is the joint production of Léon Bollack and Raoul de la Grasserie. The following extract from the circular is interesting and not devoid of entertainment:

"To give to all the possibility of receiving news from whole the world and of understanding them *without any translator*.

"To give to all the possibility of crossing whole the world and of making themselves understood *without any interpreter*.

"And a more generous IDEAL may be reached, owing to the coming of an INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE which, letting remain the *native idiom* of each one, would become the unique FOREIGN LANGUAGE for ALL.

"It is indeed obvious to understand that this *facility of comprehension* between persons of different nationalities will forcibly raise a Holy Communion of thoughts and of pacifications among peoples dealing together."

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Frank H. Mason, consul-general at Berlin, writes, under date of August 2, 1900:

The following paragraph, summarizing the results of a test of American coal by the management of the state railways in Bavaria, is translated from the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich, July 28):

"Experiments with American coal have been made during the past week by the managers of the Bavarian state railways. The coal was from mines in the State of Ohio, and resembled in many respects German coal from the Ruhr district, altho it was somewhat lighter and had, besides, the advantages that it made no slag (cinders), but burned to the last atom into ash, and created very little smoke. The locomotives worked admirably, and a locomotive heated with such coal is prepared to make a very long run. These advantages are, however, to be offset by the very high price of American coal. It costs per ton, delivered at Munich, 26 marks ($6.19), while the Ruhr coal can be had for 18 marks ($4.28) per ton. There is also to be considered the fact that the American coal, during its four weeks' journey and repeated transshipments, loses a considerable percentage. At the mines it is loaded on cars, at the seaport it is put on shipboard, at Hamburg or Bremen it is again loaded into cars—by all of which it is broken, and suffers a considerable loss in weight. In consequence of all these disadvantages, the general use of American coal on German railways is, under present conditions, impossible."

This may be true as far as concerns the Bavarian railways. In order to reach Munich, American coal must be shipped by rail across the entire German empire. This, after crossing the Atlantic at the present exorbitant freight rate, naturally puts it out of reach as a railway fuel in the interior of the empire.

The important fact revealed by the Bavarian experiments is that Ohio coal is recognized as superior to the best German coal for locomotive fuel; in other words, that it belongs to the highest class of steam coals, and its present prohibitive cost in this country only shows the necessity of a new class of colliers under the American flag which will land bituminous coals from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and Alabama at European seaports for a net selling-price of $4.50 to $5 per ton.

Writes Consul Frank W. Mahin, from Reichenberg, under date of July 7, 1900:

On April 21, 1899, I sent to the Department, under the heading "Artificial Cotton," a synopsis of an article appearing in a local newspaper. The editor had clipped the article from another paper, whose name he had forgotten. Local spinners said they knew nothing about cotton made from pine-wood fibers, and doubted if such a process were possible.

During the past year, press-clipping bureaus have sent me extracts showing that the report was printed in newspapers and trade-journals in all parts of the United States and in several European countries; and scores of inquiring letters from America and Europe were received at this consulate. This attested so deep an interest in the subject that I made exhaustive inquiry until the information was gained that Graf Henckel von Donnersmarck, of German Silesia, had been experimenting with an artificial-cotton process. Instead of replying to a letter which I wrote him, he referred it to a Breslau broking firm, who sent it to a representative in London, who handed it to an American chemist employed by the Cellulose Products Company, whose home office is in Wilmington, Del. The chemist wrote me as follows from London:

"I have recently heard rumors of the manufacture of an artificial cotton from spruce-wood, but have not been able to trace them to a definite source. Two samples said to have been thus made have lately been submitted to me. One was ordinary middling-cotton and the other a long-staple wool, and both were natural products. In the absence of more definite information, I am inclined to believe that these rumors sometimes have their origin in an obvious attempt to deceive, as in the above cases, but that they more commonly arise from mistaken or unauthorized reports of the work of Mitscherlich, in Germany, in spinning the unchanged spruce- and fir-fibers, or that of Chardonnet and of Lehner, in the production of artificial silk. This last material, of course, is well known in Europe, and has been made the subject of several consular reports."

It is safe to conclude, from all the evidence obtainable, that attempts have been made to produce artificial cotton, but so far without satisfactory results.

Vice-Consul George H. Murphy writes from Magdeburg, June 21, 1900:

According to a report of the Austro-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce at Alexandria, there was considerable growth in the sugar trade of Egypt in the year 1899. Both importation and exportation increased, as did also domestic consumption. The amount exported was 65,000 tons, of which 55,300 tons went to America, 4,600 tons to India and Red Sea countries, 3,500 tons to England, 650 tons

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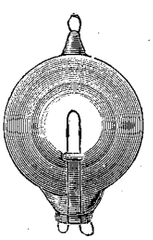

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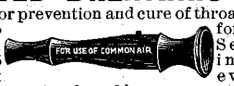

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each to Italy and Turkey, and 450 tons to France. Egypt is exerting itself to the utmost to increase its production of sugar, which has already grown from 7.72 per cent. in the year 1897-98 to 8.18 per cent. in 1899-1900.

Of the different sorts of sugar, the most salable in Egypt is "concassé." The sort known as "pilé" is fast losing popularity. A recently introduced novelty in the Egyptian market is Austro-Hungarian crystal sugar, of which several thousand sacks have already been imported in the current year. Increased sales can not, however, be counted upon, as Russian "sand sugar" (muscovado) is also being introduced, and sold 2 francs per 100 kilograms (38.6 cents per 220.46 pounds) cheaper.

Domestic consumption has increased much more than importation, and this demand is coming more and more under the control of the Société des Sucreries et Raffineries d'Egypte. This company increased its sales of refined sugar in the Egyptian market from 9,850 tons in 1894-95 to 15,900 tons in 1897-98. In the same period, its exportations increased from 455 tons to 5,200 tons.

In addition to refined sugar, the Egyptian market takes about 10,000 tons of granulated sugar, half of which is supplied by the company above mentioned, whose factories are capable of producing 40,000 tons annually. By using electrolysis, the company has considerably improved the quality of its refined sugar, thus increasing its popularity. Prices are regulated by those obtaining in the Trieste market, tho the Egyptian company sells for half a franc less in order to obstruct importation. In Cairo, foreign sugars can no longer compete, as factories are located in the vicinity, while imported sugar is burdened with railroad freights amounting to 1.59 francs (29 cents).

PERSONALS.

Some Leaders of the "Boxer" Movement.—Altho we know little of the mighty convulsions which disturb the Chinese Empire and may lead to its complete destruction, we hear at least the names of the principal actors. Some attention has been paid to a short sketch in the Paris *Matin*, containing items which may very well have been obtained by any observant foreigner in China. We quote as follows:

"Prince Tuan is the father of the heir to the throne. He is the evil genius of the Empress-Dowager, and his brutality is only less great than his ignorance. He always was the acknowledged head of the 'Boxers,' and he opened the way for them to the palace and organized them as a political party, providing them with the funds without which they could not have succeeded. He can neither read nor write, but takes much pride in being a first-class butcher, and he can kill an ox by a single blow with his club. Probably it was this accomplishment which led to his appointment as chief of the Tsung-li-Yamen, June 10 last. He is really the soul of the Boxer rising.

"The diplomat and politician of the rebels is Tuan Shi Rai, a Chinese Machiavelli. His cunning is equal to that of his teacher Li Hung Chang. He will crawl and smirk before anybody, and betray his best friend if that suits his purpose, or go over to the enemy if the chance is good. Before the *coup d'état* he was the favorite counselor of the Emperor and one of the best friends of the Reformers. But he managed to trim his sails so well that the Empress Dowager did not order his head to be cut off, and he was even raised to the dignity of a high councillor. This smart old fox is now using his best diplomacy, and he is dancing on the rope with wonderful skill. It is he who edits the telegrams which the European papers print so conscientiously. He addresses them to his dear friend Sheng, the director of the Chinese railroad at Shanghai, and Sheng distributes this heavenly manna among the reporters of the Shanghai papers.

"Yung Lu is a typical opportunist. He is a valued friend of the Empress-Dowager, and seems to have more brains than her other advisers. Like Tuan Shi Rai, he commands a 'regular' army corps, and his attitude is of great importance just now. So far, he has not shown excessive enthusiasm in the Boxer cause. Not that he opposes them, but he is not sure that the powers may not win, and he has no intention to arouse their wrath.

"The other leaders, Yu Lu, Nieh, and Tung Fu Siang, all agree in their unmeasured hatred of the foreigners, and their dreams of massacre and plunder have partly been realized. The last named is probably the worst. He commands a small army of Mohammedans who are more like wild animals than men, and whose cruelty is proverbial. These, then, are the leaders of the 'nationalist' movement in China."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The New King of Italy.—Victor Emanuele Ferdinand Martia Gennaro, Prince of Naples, or "Principino," the little prince, as he has hitherto been generally spoken of throughout Italy, and who is now the king, was born November 11, 1869. It was for a long time a question whether the child would live to arrive at years of maturity. From his birth he was small and sickly, and despite the devoted care of nurses and physicians grew up a puny and ailing boy. His mother, who is more than half German, is believed to be, to a great extent, responsible for his present ailments. When he was ten years old she insisted on taking charge of his education, and despite his physical condition, the lad was put to educational tasks by the German methods of learning that overwhelmed him and gave him no opportunity to grow up healthy and strong. French, English, German, Latin, Greek, mathematics, and military history kept him constantly at his desk, and his tutor, Colonel Osio, cold and inflexible, obeyed the queen's orders to the letter, and allowed him no rest from his studies. In his twentieth year the young prince had completed his military studies, and his promotion was rapid, deservedly so, for his inherited military talent caused him to take passionately and eagerly to the life of a soldier He was given command of the military division of Naples, subsequently obtaining command at Florence, where he found time, within the space of six months, to write a sentimental novel and gather one of the finest collections of rare coins in Europe. It was here, too, that he became associated with electricians, and was initiated into the mysteries of the science.

In 1890, there were persistent rumors in Europe that Prince Victor was about to be betrothed to Princess Maud of Wales, but nothing came of the projected alliance, and the young man's name was subsequently linked with that of almost every unmarried royal princess on the Continent. In August, 1896, his betrothal to Princess Helene of Montenegro, third daughter of the reigning prince, was announced, and two months later they were married. The princess, who was born in 1873, tho beautiful and talented, has been brought up like the daughter of a Highland chieftain of the last

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century, and was an utter stranger to court life or luxury. The Queen of Italy scored a personal triumph when the wedding ceremony was performed, for her son had persistently vowed that he would never wed, and had even threatened to resign his succession to the throne in favor of King Humbert's nephew, the Duke of Aosta. Prince Victor had been for years morbidly sensitive on the subject of marriage. His uncle, Prince Oddone, was a hunchback, and his own diminutive form and weak constitution kept him constantly in the belief that if he married and had any offspring the child would be deformed.

"I shall never marry," he told his mother many times. "I will not give Italy a hunchback for a king."

The married life of the couple has been a contented one, and despite the great dissimilarity in physical condition and temperament, no cloud of discontent seems to have marred their happiness. The Prince of Naples is looked on, despite his ill-health and morose disposition, as one of the most brilliant and talented young men in Europe. He has all the great energy and strength of will of his house, two gifts which his father, unfortunately, did not inherit. Indeed, in everything pertaining to mentality and strength of character, he is his grandfather, Victor Emmanuel, over again. —*Denver News.*

A Browning Story.—Mr. Rudolph Lehman relates the following in *The Westminster Gazette:*

We gave a party to oblige Colonel Gouraud, Edison's friend, and his agent in England, for the then recently invented phonograph, who had expressed a great wish to obtain a phonographic record of Joachim's violin-playing. With his usual kindness, the latter had consented to lend himself to the experiment, fixing Sunday as the only free day at his disposal, and we invited a large party to meet him. It turned out, however, that the special large instrument for the violin experiment could not be transported from the colonel's residence, Sydenham, on a Sunday. To utilize the available small instrument and to lessen the general disappointment, Browning most kindly volunteered his services, when the incident . . . occurred.

When at supper I made bold to ask him, "What was the great news that 'Joris and he' were so anxious to bring to Ghent?" he answered, laughing, "Upon my word, I don't know. I made the poem during a short passage on board a steamer, when the noise produced by the movement of the engines suggested the rhythm; I found the title afterward." On the anniversary of Browning's lamented death, Colonel Gouraud invited us to assist at a resurrection of the poet's voice. We went, and a more ghastly performance can not be imagined, when, in the darkened room, the deep silence was broken by the kind, familiar voice:

"We sprang to the saddle, and Joris and he,
I galloped—Dirk galloped——

"Upon my word—I have forgotten my own verses." The bravos, the clapping of hands of the audience, all were faithfully stored and rendered by the wonderful instrument. The effect was truly pathetic, but we felt as if we lost our dear friend anew.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Two of a Kind.—"A woman doesn't always have the last word, does she?" "Oh, no! Sometimes she is talking to another woman."—*Life.*

He Reflects.—"Destiny," said the pensive boarder, "is like a chicken—it isn't everybody who can carve it to his entire satisfaction."—*Puck.*

A Bad Case.—MR. ROSIN BOX: "My friend, you don't look well."

MR. VIOLIN: "No; I'm completely unstrung."—*Judge.*

The Difference.—TOMMY: "Pop, what's the difference between a tragedy and a comedy?"

TOMMY'S POP: "The way it's acted, my son."—*Philadelphia Record.*

What's in a Name?—Music is sometimes divided into two classes, sacred and profane. For particulars as to profane music, go to a "sacred concert."—*Boston Transcript.*

Probably.—"I see that somebody was badly injured in a game of golf the other day." "What was the matter? Did he insist on calling his brassie a 'stick'?"—*Chicago Herald.*

Appropriate.—GREAT ACTOR: "I propose making a farewell tour of the provinces. What play would you advise?"

CRITIC: "'Much Adieu About Nothing.'"—*Detroit Journal.*

A Fair Explanation.—"Bridget," said the lady, "you sleep too much." "Faith, ma'am," retorted Bridget, "ye're misthaken. 'Tis not thot Oi slape too much, but Oi slape very slow, ma'am."—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Ways of Babies.—"Pa, I wouldn't have a little sister for anything." "Why, Tommy?" "Cause, pa, Jimmy Dobbs's little sister cries an' cries until he gits down on th' floor, an' lets her

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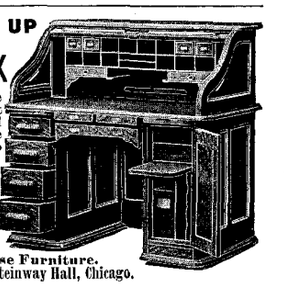

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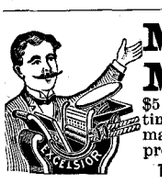

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tramp up an' down on his stummick."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The Cheerful Idiot.—"There is no show for the downtrodden poor man in this country," said the dyspeptic boarder. "That's a fact. The man with only one suit of clothes has no redress at all," said the Cheerful Idiot.—*Indianapolis Press.*

His Redeeming Quality.—JUDGE: "You were begging on the public streets, and yet you had twenty dollars in your pocket."

PRISONER: "Yes, jedge, I may not be as industrious as some, y'r honor, but I'm no spendthrift."—*New York Weekly.*

The Time.—(2 A.M.)—Husband arrives from lodge, second meeting in one week.

WIFE: "I'm jist past speakin' tae ye!"

HUSBAND: "Od! Jean, I'm g-g-gled tae hear that. I'll ken whan tae come hame after this."—*Glasgow Evening Times.*

The Stay-at-Home.—JONES: "Going to send your wife to the seaside this season?"

GALEY: "No: can't afford it."

JONES: "Why, she isn't extravagant, is she?"

GALEY: "Not the least, but last year while she was away I spent £100 in racing."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Fortunate Fellow.—KELLY: "Who was it hit ye?"

CASSIDY: "Shure, Oi dunno! 'Twas in a crowd!"

KELLY: "Thin ye are in luck! Now ye won't have to get licked ag'in thrying to lick th' fellow thot hit ye!"—*Puck.*

The Road Clear!—TRAMP: "Madam, have you an ax?"

LADY OF THE HOUSE: "No."

TRAMP: "Have you a saw."

LADY: "No, I have no saw."

TRAMP: "Then give me a little something to eat, please."—*Harlem Life.*

His Only Love.—MCJIGGER: "What's the book you're reading?"

THINGUMBOB: "It's the story of the only man the author ever loved."

MCJIGGER: "Ah! it's by a woman, eh?"

THINGUMBOB: "No; by a man. It's his autobiography."—*Philadelphia Press.*

An Inducement.—AGENT: "Like some awnings, mum? We fit and fix 'em cheap."

HOUSEWIFE: "I don't want awnings. They keep out the sun, and we get little enough sunshine here as it is."

AGENT: "You need never use 'em, mum. They'll roll up."—*New York Weekly.*

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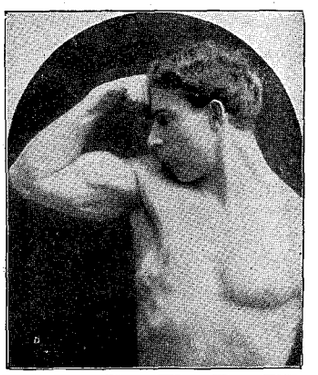

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

August 27.—The Hankow uprising is said to have been caused by the partizans of Kang Yu Wei.

It is reported that large bodies of Boxers are concentrated at a point on the Pei-Ho River, about sixteen miles from Tien-Tsin, on the way to Peking.

August 28.—Japanese troops in large numbers occupy Amoy.

The United States Government has adopted a waiting attitude toward China.

A council of admirals are said to have decided to hold Li Hung Chang on shipboard until negotiations are opened with the Chinese.

August 29.—A massacre of foreigners took place in Shen-Se province, due to the governor of the province.

Reports from Shanghai announce the arrival of the new German minister to China, Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein.

August 30.—It is said that the American and Russian troops will soon be withdrawn from Peking.

August 31.—The text of the correspondence between Russia and the United States, touching the relation of affairs in China, are made public and the instructions sent to American representatives in Europe and Japan in the matter of negotiations for peace. All indications point to the eventual recognition of Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary, and pending diplomatic negotiations some of the foreign troops will be withdrawn.

The Russians are making further advances in Manchuria.

The imperial summer palace at Peking is taken by the Russians, and American and Japanese guards are stationed at the city's gate.

September 1.—The position of Russia in regard to China is officially and minutely stated in St. Petersburg; it denies any intention on the part of Russia to secure territorial acquisition in China, and declares that Russian troops will be withdrawn from Manchurian territory as soon as order is restored.

September 2.—Orders from Washington direct that the five thousand Americans troops in China be divided between Peking, Tien-Tsin, and Taku.

Shocking atrocities committed by the allied troops near Peking are reported, in which the Russian troops were most prominent;

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the whole country between Peking and Tien-Tsin is being sacked and pillaged.

SOUTH AFRICA.

August 28.—Reports from Pretoria say that fighting with Botha's commandos is resumed, the Boer lines being broken and the British lose considerable.

Lord Roberts reports a victory by the troops under General Buller, and satisfactory advance of the British along the Delagoa Bay railway.

August 29.—The British troops accupy Machadodorp, President Kruger's latest capital, the Boers under Botha's retreating north to Lydenburg mountains.

August 30.—The Boers release the British prisoners at Nooit Gedacht.

September 2.—Guerilla warfare continues in the Transvaal, in which the troops under Buller and Baden-Powell are engaged; Presidents Kruger and Steyn move to Barberton, in the eastern Transvaal.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 27.—Reports from India show that 3,000 natives are dying weekly from cholera.

August 28.—The Viceroy of India reports continued fall of rain in the cholera districts.

August 29.—After a brief trial at Milan, Gaetano Bresci, the murderer of King Humbert, is found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment, the extreme penalty for offense under Italian law.

The Bulgarian diplomatic agent at Bucharest is recalled, as the result of the friction between Rumania and Bulgaria.

August 30.—General Uribe, chief of the insurgent forces in Colombia, is reported to have surrendered to the governor.

August 31.—The Erlangen scientific expedition to Abyssinia, which has arrived at Addis Abeba, has been cordially received by Emperor Menelik II.

September 2.—Glasgow is visited by the bubonic plague, where ninety-three cases are under observation.

Domestic.

POLITICS:

August 31.—Hon. Jerome Kirby declines the Populist nomination for governor of Texas.

September 1.—Bryan visits Indiana, and speaks at La Porte and South Bend.

September 2.—Republican politicians meet for the New York State convention at Saratoga; sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of the nomination of B. B. Odell for governor.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 27.—The population of Baltimore is given as 508,957 and that of Denver 133,859.

August 28.—The Census Office reports the population of Boston is 560,892 and of San Francisco as 342,782.

The United States battle-ship *Alabama* makes an average speed of seventeen knots in her official speed trial.

August 29.—The Census Bureau announces the population of Wilmington, Del., as 76,508, and Paterson, N. J., as 105,171.

August 30.—The Census Bureau announces these populations of cities: Detroit, 285,704; Wilkesbarre, 51,721; Allentown, 35,416; and Evansville, 59,007.

August 31.—Census Bureau bulletins give these city populations: Manchester, N. H., 56,987; Pawtucket, R. I., 39,231; Covington, Ky., 42,938; Quincy, Ill., 36,252; Syracuse, N. Y., 108,374; Elmira, N. Y., 35,672; Davenport, Iowa, 35,254; Sioux City, Iowa, 33,111.

September 2.—Fifteen persons are killed and 48 injured in a collision on the Reading Railway near Philadelphia.

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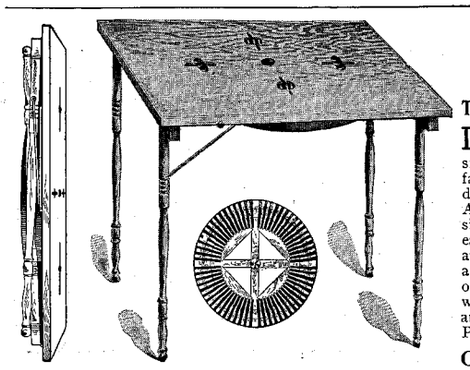

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Problem 499.

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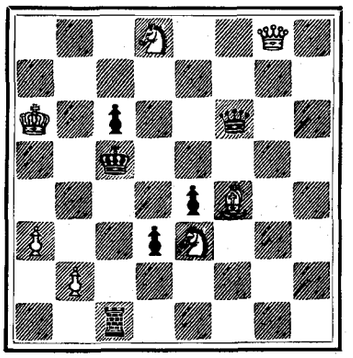
Black—Six Pieces.



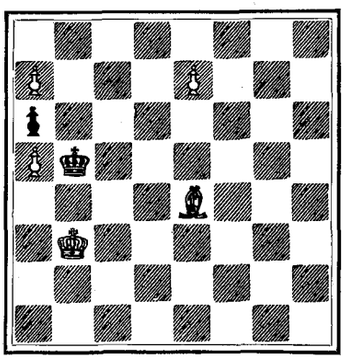
White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 500.

Contributed by W. A. SHINKMAN.

Black—Two Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 493.

(Black R, instead of White, on K R 6.)

1. K—R 8 !	2. B—B 6 ch	3. Q—Q B 4, mate
Q or B—Kt 6	K—B 5 (must)	
1.	2. Q—B 6 ch	3. Q—K B 4, mate
Q—R 6	K x B (must)	
1.	2. B—B 5 !	3. Q—Kt 8, mate
Any other	P x B	

No. 494.

Key-move, Kt—B 5.

No. 495.

1. R—Q R 3	2. P—R 5	3. B—Kt 3, mate
P x R	R—Kt 8 ch	
	2.	3. B—R 2, mate
	R—K R 8	
1.	2. B—Kt 3 ch	3. P—R 5, mate
R—Kt 8 ch	K x Kt (must)	

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1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	B—Kt 5
4 B—B 4	Castles
5 P—Q 3	P—Q 4
6 P x P	Kt x P
7 B—Q 2	Kt—B 5
8 Castles	B—Kt 5
9 P—K R 3	B—K R 4
10 K—R 2	Kt—B 3
11 P—K Kt 4	

Better was Kt—K 4, followed eventually by Kt—Kt 3. Another play was B x Kt and Kt—K 2. If Black plays B x K Kt White safely answers Kt P x B, and the open K Kt file should give him the attack.

.....	B—Kt 3
12 R—R sq	P—K R 4
13 Kt—K 2	B—Q 3
14 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
15 K—Kt sq	

He should have played B—B 3, followed eventually by R—K Kt sq or Q—K Kt sq. with pretty good chances for a King's-side attack. The text move is quite useless, and gives Black the opportunity to play Kt—K 4.

.....	Kt—K 4
16 Kt x Kt	

B—B 3 was still in order. White, it seems, tried to win the Pawn at B 5.

.....	B x Kt
17 Q—B 3	Q—Kt 4
18 K—B sq	K R—K sq
19 P—B 3	Q R—Q sq
20 R—K Kt sq	P—Q B 3
21 P—Q 4	B—B 2
22 P x P	Q x P
23 Q—Kt 2	

Attacks the adverse Bishop, but enables Black to move P—B 6. A better move Q—Kt 4 at once or R—Kt 4.

.....	P—B 6
24 Q—Kt 4	

He could not well play Q x B on account of Q x P ch winning the exchange. The move selected, however, is worse, for Black has the brilliant Q—Q 4 reply on hand, which wins at once.

.....	Q—Q 4

If now B x Q, then B—Q 6, mate, follows.

25 P—Kt 3	Q x B ch
26 P x Q	B—Q 6 mate

The Munich Tournament.

FULL SCORE.

	Jacob.	Billecard.	v. Bardeleben.	Halprin.	v. Popiel.	v. Gottschall.	Wolf.	Showalter.	Janowsky.	Berger.	Cohn.	Marco.	Burn.	Schlechter.	Pillsbury.	Maroczy.	Total won.
Maroczy	= = = = = = = = = = = ½	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	:	12
Pillsbury	= = = = = = = = = = = ½	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	½	½	½	½	1	½	:	½	12
Schlechter	= = = = = = = = = = = ½	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	½	½	½	½	1	:	½	½	12
Burn	= = = = = = = = = = = 1	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	½	½	½	½	:	0	0	0	11
Marco	= = = = = = = = = = = ½	0	1	1	½	1	1	1	½	½	½	:	1	0	0	0	10
Cohn	= = = = = = = = = = = ½	0	1	1	½	1	1	1	½	½	:	½	1	0	0	0	9½
Berger	= = = = = = = = = = = ½	0	1	1	½	1	1	1	½	:	½	½	1	0	0	0	9½
Janowsky	= = = = = = = = = = = ½	0	1	1	½	1	1	1	:	½	½	½	1	0	0	0	9½
Showalter	= = = = = = = = = = = ½	0	1	1	½	1	1	:	½	½	½	½	1	0	0	0	9½
Wolf	= = = = = = = = = = = ½	0	1	1	½	1	:	0	0	0	0	0	1	½	0	0	7½
v. Gottschall	= = = = = = = = = = = ½	0	1	1	½	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	½	0	0	7½
v. Popiel	= = = = = = = = = = = ½	0	1	1	:	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	½	0	0	7½
Halprin	= = = = = = = = = = = 0	½	1	:	½	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	6½
v. Bardeleben	= = = = = = = = = = = ½	0	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	5½
Billecard	= = = = = = = = = = = 0	:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	5½
Jacob	= = = = = = = = = = = :	1	1	½	½	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	5½
Total lost	12	12	10½	8	7½	7½	7½	6½	6½	5	5	3	3½	1½			

MAROCZY'S BRILLIANCY.

Comments by Reichelm.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	MAROCZY. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 4

This move, lately reintroduced by Lasker, may be said to be the counter gambit to the Queen's Opening.

3 P x K P	P—Q 5

If White now plays P—K 3 then Bishop checks, and on B—B sq, P x P, B x B, P x P ch, etc.

4 P—K 4	Q Kt—Q B 3

Janowski should now move P—K B 4. His not doing so is brilliantly taken advantage of.

5 Q B—B 4	K Kt—K 2
6 B—Kt 3	P—K R 4
7 P—K R 3	P—K Kt 4
8 P—K R 4	P—Kt 5
9 Kt—Q 2	Kt—Kt 3
10 P—K B 4	B—K 2
11 B—Q 3	Kt x R P
12 Q—K 2	Kt—Kt 3
13 P—K 6	P—R 5
14 Q x P	B x K P
15 P—B 5	B—Q B sq
16 B—R 2	K Kt—K 4
17 Q—K 2	Kt x B ch
18 Q x Kt	Kt—Kt 5
19 Q—Q Kt 3	P—R 4

White's game, already bad enough, is rendered absolutely out through the unlimbering of the other Black Rook.

20 Kt—Q 3	P—R 5
21 Q—Q sq	Kt—Q 6 ch
22 K—B sq	Kt x P
23 Q—Kt 4	R—Q R 3
24 Kt—B 4	K—B sq
25 Kt—Q 5	R—Q B 3
26 B—K 5	R—K Kt sq
27 Q—R 5	B—Kt 4
28 Kt—K B 3	Kt x P
29 P—B 6	Kt—K 6 ch
30 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
31 R—Q sq	B—Kt 5
32 Q x R P	B x Kt
33 P x B	R—Q B 7
34 B x Q P	Q—R sq
35 R—Q 3	Q—R 3 wins.

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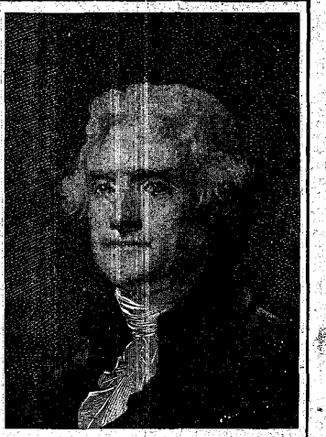

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